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ABSTRACT

This KIDS COUNT data book details statewide trends in the well-being of Maine's children. The statistical portrait is based on a variety of indicators in the areas of: (1) physical and mental health; (2) social and economic opportunity; (3) education and learning; and (4) child health care access. The data book presents state level trend data, a Maine state profile, county-by-county profiles, and a special section addressing harassment and violence in Maine schools. Findings indicate that the status of children's physical and mental health is improving in several key areas, including children covered by health insurance, mortality rates (infant, child, and teen), and arrests of children; physical and mental health areas for concern include child victims of abuse and neglect, and a shortage of mental health workers. In the area of social and economic opportunity, progress was seen in statewide unemployment rates, statewide poverty rate, child support enforcement, and teen pregnancy; social and economic concerns include regional and seasonal unemployment rates, regional poverty, children in homeless shelters, and unemployed youth. Highlights in the area of education and learning include high school completion rates and graduates with plans to attend post-secondary schools; concerns in the area of education and learning are for children with disabilities, state child care enrollments, and high school dropouts. (SD)

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Maine Kids Count

2001 Data Book

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Introduction

The Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book is the most comprehensive collection of data regarding children in Maine. The indicators reported here span every stage of a child's life, from conception through adolescence, and represent every context of a child's development, from health to education to economic circumstance. When confronted with such a wide variety of data, it is often difficult to remember that the seemingly static numbers and rates represent real children, our children throughout the state of Maine. It is our hope that the data elicit questions and considerations about our children's lives similar to those posed by the photographs throughout the book. The image to the right, for example, reminds us that children are intimately connected to family, but also to history. We wonder about this mother's dreams for her infant child, and whether her own life turned out as she, or her father, had hoped. We are also reminded that this family is a product of social, political, and economic circumstances that are unlikely to recur. The image may at once evoke a nostalgia for older ideals and traditions of family life, and a recognition that families today are in the thick of a significant historical conversion.

Family structures have become more diverse: traditional male and female role definitions have become less stereotyped; economic reality all but demands that all adults in a household work. These and other factors have significantly altered family life, and require that we take steps to understand the dynamics of these changing relationships. There is no question that most people agree on the desirability of stable families. Nonetheless, like the photographs, the data show that stability is never the norm; change is. The concern is whether we have the social will to create conditions that will foster stability and security in the midst of these transforming "norms" – in the midst of the unique social-historical status of our time. Conditions have changed, but what is required for healthy development has not. Children today have the same needs as children in decades past: adequate nutrition; quality health care; safe environments in which to explore, play, and learn; secure and accepting relationships with parents and friends.

Photo courtesy of Peter Lindquist

It is a challenge, indeed, to remember that all these data elements represent children whose physical, intellectual, social and emotional needs are all interwoven and interdependent throughout the life course. And so, it is useful to offer the following perspective with which to approach the KIDS COUNT report: if we are to make an honest assessment of our children's well-being, then we must consider all facets of their lives, and remember that children are living in a unique time and place. Like the photographs, the data provide snapshots of moments in time - glimpses of what has been, what is, and what may become. It is our hope that the data reported here can provide insight into the changing circumstances in which our children learn and grow, and help us make the right decisions regarding how to give children what they deserve: the opportunity to become anyone they imagine themselves to be.

Lynn Davey, Ph.D., Director
Maine KIDS COUNT

WHAT IS MAINE KIDS COUNT?

Maine KIDS COUNT, a project of the Maine Children's Alliance, is part of the national KIDS COUNT network, a state-by-state effort funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation to track the status of children across the United States. The major goal of the Maine KIDS COUNT project is to provide policymakers, researchers, business leaders, medical and social service professionals, journalists, and citizens with meaningful, reliable, timely data regarding the well-being of children in Maine. The principal activity of the Maine KIDS COUNT Project is the publication of the annual Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book, now in its seventh edition.

The Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book reports a wide variety of indicators of children's health and well-being including physical and mental health, education and learning, and the social and economic contexts of children's lives. We group a variety of indicators under each of these three broad headings in order to provide a framework for reporting and considering the data. In addition, the narrative that accompanies the data highlights and explains positive indicators, trends, and areas of concern. The indicators reported in the KIDS COUNT Data Book have all met the following criteria for inclusion:

- the indicator must be from a reliable source
- the indicator must be available and consistent over time
- the indicator must be easily understandable to the public
- the indicator must reflect an important outcome or measure of children's well-being
- the indicators, as a group, should represent children of all ages, with age-appropriate measures from birth through adolescence

The Maine KIDS COUNT Project seeks to increase public awareness of the status of children across the state, and so provides policymakers, researchers, business leaders, social service professionals, and journalists with the reliable data and information needed to address children's health and well-being. Through the publication of an annual Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book, we seek to continue to enrich local and state discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all of Maine's children.

A Note on the Artwork and Photography Displayed in the Data Book

Maine KIDS COUNT would like to thank the many parents and art teachers who submitted their children's and students' work for inclusion in the Data Book. We received more submissions this year than ever before, and though this made the selection process more difficult, it provided us with the opportunity to highlight a great diversity of life in Maine as viewed by its children and families.

The Maine KIDS COUNT project would particularly like to thank Peter Lindquist, of Lindquist Digital Photo Service in Portland, who not only provided his and his colleagues' beautiful photographs of Maine children, but who helped us rethink the relationship between the art and the data. It was wonderful to work with an artist dedicated to creating a pictorial vision of the children and families represented by the indicators we report each year.

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

MAKING SENSE OF THE DATA

Why speak in numbers?

Assessing and understanding data are essential to establishing policies and programs that will sustain or improve the quality of life for our children. The overall goal of Maine KIDS COUNT is to ensure that Maine's children thrive and become successful adults who are able to participate fully in Maine's social and economic environments. The KIDS COUNT Data Book serves that goal by collecting and publishing meaningful and reliable data on the social, economic, physical, and educational environments of Maine's children.

What can numbers tell us?

In order to both assess our present standing and evaluate our progress over time, it is essential to understand what is being measured and how. For every indicator of children's well being, we report a number, a percentage or rate, and the percentage change between the current and previous year's data. These are all different measures. We certainly like to know the number of children represented by any indicator. However, it is essential to **present the indicators as percents or rates in order to enable comparison between groups of different population size.**

> For example, in Aroostook County, an average of 1,240 persons were unemployed in 1999. This equates to an unemployment rate of 5.6% for Aroostook County. In Cumberland County, there were 3,310 persons unemployed in 1999. Because of the significantly larger population in Cumberland County, 3,310 unemployed persons translates to an unemployment rate of only 2.3%.

Refer to the **Key to Data Elements** for explanations of each data element and for further help with understanding rate calculations. Please also bear in mind the **Definitions and Sources** in the back of the Data Book, where you can find a comprehensive definition of each indicator, an explanation of how and by whom it is collected and measured, and where you can turn for more information. This year, we have also included web addresses with direct links to data and data sources.

What kind of data are reported and why?

Data are selected which best portray influences and outcomes related to children's well being. To be included, data must be available at the state and/or county level; must be from a valid source; must be available and reliable over time; and must be useful tools in assessing the status of our children. While most of the indicators chosen for the first KIDS COUNT Data Book in 1994 have continued to be included and updated, **we have worked to improve the Data Book in a number of important ways.** Most of these changes reflect improvements in the availability of data for certain indicators. Some of the changes refine the indicator being measured. For example, in our statistics on the racial composition of our population, we have chosen to begin reporting the number of children of Hispanic origin (ethnicity). Although these numbers are small, the inclusion allows us to give a more accurate picture of the racial and ethnic composition of our population.

Are there limits to the data?

As mentioned above, our counties vary considerably in population, size, geography, economic and social climate, and these factors should be considered when interpreting differences between and among counties. **Because the population in the entire state is relatively small, this can cause rates to vary considerably from year to year.** For example, a county that experienced one child suicide in one year, and experienced two the following year, would technically report a 100% increase in the number of child suicides. As you can see, it is particularly important to attend to population size when assessing change over time; variation may or may not reflect significant or meaningful change in the indicators. Because of these issues, we urge caution when interpreting change from one year to the next. We also encourage you to refer to our pages on **Trends,** which track and graphically display particular indicators over several years.

KEY TO DATA ELEMENTS

Numbers

The count of the number of occurrences of an event during a specified time period - e.g., the number of domestic assaults reported to police in 1999.

Dates

Most often, the single year of the most recent available data is used. Our sources collect data in different ways, and the Definitions and Sources section explains how a year is defined for each indicator. In some cases, a **calendar year** (January 1 - December 31) is used. In other cases, a fiscal year is used. In Maine, a state fiscal year (SFY) starts on July 1 of one year and ends on June 30 of the next year. The **state fiscal year** is defined by the ending year, so that state fiscal year 2000 (SFY 00) began on July 1, 1999 and ended on June 30, 2000. In addition, we report **multi-year averages** for some indicators. Because, for example, child deaths are particularly rare in small, rural counties, the child death rate could have wide fluctuations from year to year. Reporting five years of data, instead of one, stabilizes the rates.

Percentage or Rate

Percentages and rates are measures of the probability of an event. They both take into account the total population of children who could experience that event. Rates that include a '%' sign are percents, or rates per 100 events. Other rates are expressed per 1,000, 10,000, or 100,000 events. The generic **formula for calculating rates or percents** is:

$$\frac{\text{(Number of occurrences) x (base rate)}}{\text{population}}$$

The percentage of children on Food Stamps in Washington County is 17.1%. That number is derived from:

$$\frac{\text{(1,452 Washington children receiving FS) x (100)}}{\text{(8,472 children in Washington)}}$$

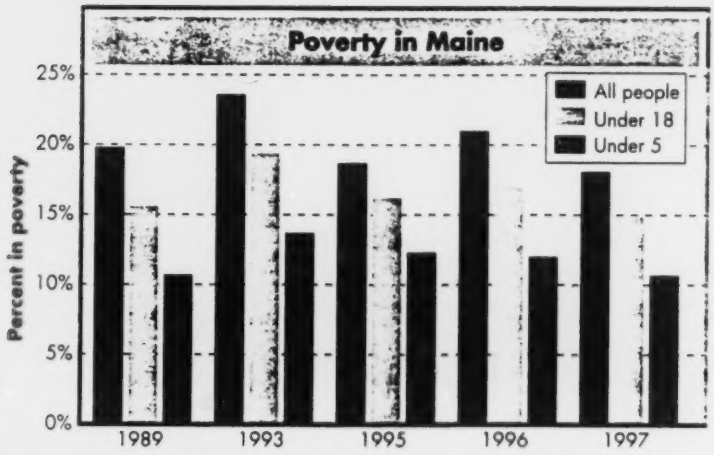
Photo courtesy of Peter Lindquist

Change in rate from previous year

We include comparisons to the previous year when available and when in a comparable format. **The formula for calculating percent change** is:

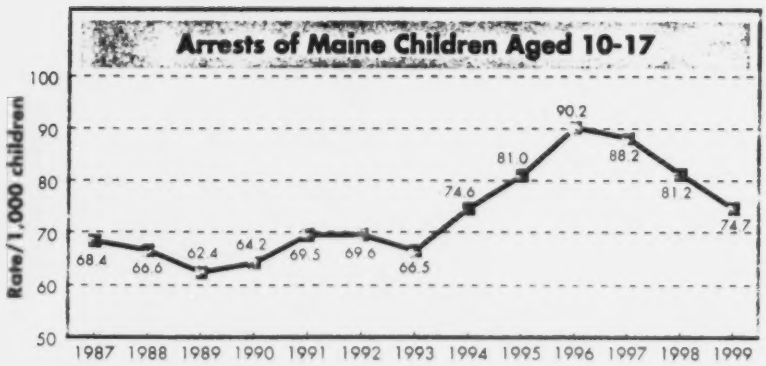
$$\frac{\text{(current rate - previous rate) x (100)}}{\text{previous rate}}$$

State Level Trend Data



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

Source: Maine Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports .



Source: Maine Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports

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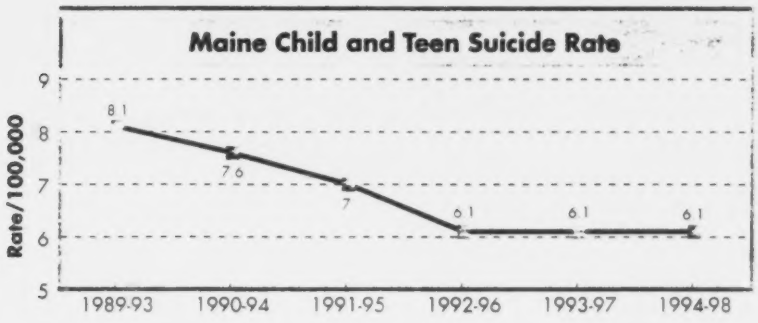
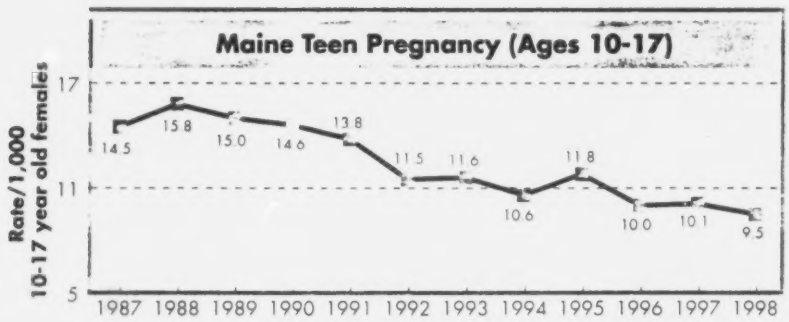


Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics



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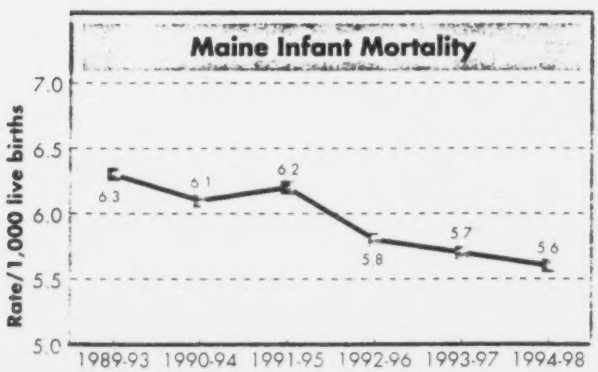

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics

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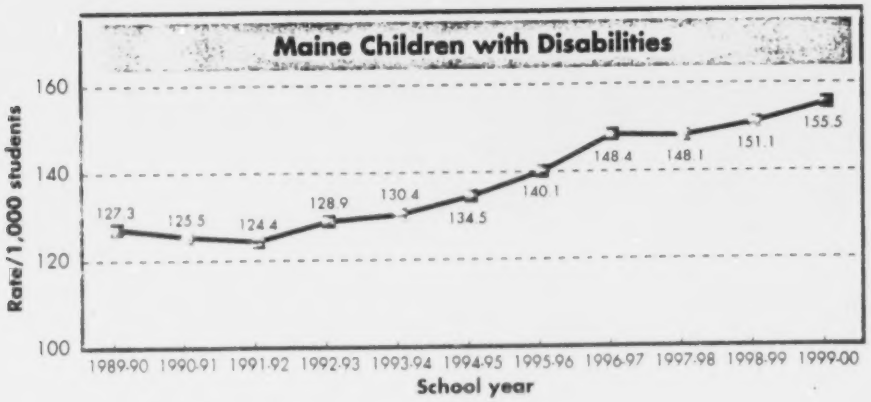
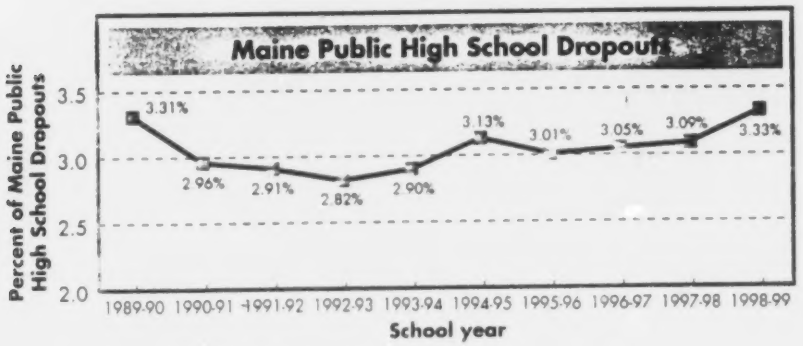
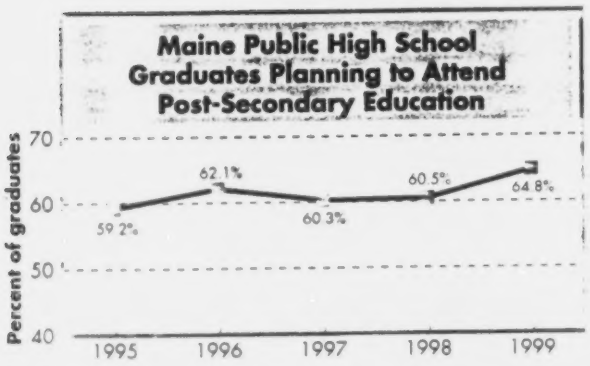
State Level Trend Data (continued)



Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Special Services



Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information



Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information

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By Lindsay Laloie, Grade 4
Gateway Elementary, Van Buren

By Ian Grant, Grade 4
Adams School, Castine

By Cory Libby, Grade 2
Fruit Street School, Bangor

Highlights and State Level Data

INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

Measures showing definite improvement

- The major statewide effort to provide **health insurance** to children continues to see results: the most recent single-year estimate of uninsured children indicates that **6.7% of Maine children were uninsured in 1999**. This is a significant decrease from the 15% of children who were uninsured in 1997.
- A number of indicators of children's physical health continue to improve: **infant mortality** has been on a steady decline from 6.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1989-1993 to 5.6 in 1994-98. In addition, **child and adolescent mortality**, and the percent of **low birthweight infants** have all declined and are below the national average.
- There has been an encouraging increase in the numbers of **public high-school graduates with plans to enroll in post-secondary education** (64.8%), making us almost on par with the national average (65.6%). Our **high school completion rate** for 17 year olds (78%) is well above the national average (70%).
- Certain aspects of adolescent risk behavior are down as well. **Arrests of children 10-17** have decreased from 90.2 arrests per 1,000 youth in 1996 to 74.7 in 1999. All measures of **teen pregnancy** continue to decline, as well.

Photo by: Peter Lindquist

Measures showing mixed progress

- The **economic picture** in Maine is mixed. **While the statewide unemployment rate declined again in 1999 (4.1%), there is wide variation in these rates by county and by season.**
- Similarly, the most recent **statewide child poverty rate declined to 14.9%, but varies widely by county**. In Sagadahoc county, 11% of our children were living in poverty in 1997, whereas almost 1 in 4 of our children in Washington county were in poverty (24.5%).

Measures needing immediate attention:

- The numbers of **children with disabilities** has increased 25% in the last 10 years, from 125.5 per 1,000 students in 1990-91 to 155.5 in 1999-2000.
- There are disturbing statistics regarding the physical and mental health of many Maine children and youth:
  - In 1999, over **4,000 Maine children were substantiated as victims of child abuse and neglect** in 1999 alone (an 18.4% increase from 1998).
  - Although the **youth suicide** rate has remained steady for the past three years (6.1 per 100,000 children 10-19), it is higher than the national average (5.3 per 100,000) and results in roughly 11 suicide deaths of Maine youth every year. We know that **seven of ten youth suicides were committed with a firearm**, the most common method of suicide for both males and females.
  - A report from the Office of Substance Abuse and Department of Education indicate that problem behavior, bias incidents, and youth violence are serious problems in many Maine schools. In addition, data from the Maine Attorney General's office indicate that the perpetration of **hate crimes** is a significant issue in Maine, with many of the perpetrators of hate crimes school age youth.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

Highlights

The status of children's physical and mental health is improving in several key areas including:

- Children with health insurance
- Mortality rates (infant, child, teen)
- Arrests of Maine children

- For ten years, in Maine and across the country, there has been an alarming trend of steady increases in the numbers of uninsured children. But there is good news with the most recent Maine data, which indicate that an average of 12% of our children were uninsured during this period. This equates to an average of 35,000 children each year from 1996-2000, and represents **the first decrease in the numbers of uninsured children in ten years**. The average percent of uninsured was 8.0% for the years 1987-1991, and increased steadily to a high of 14% for the years 1995-1999.
- We have reason to believe that even fewer than 35,000 children are currently without health insurance. When we examine data for individual years (as opposed to the five-year averages noted above) we see that the sharpest decline in uninsured has occurred very recently. An estimated 15% of children were uninsured, according to 1998 Census data; that dropped to 10.4% in 1999, and to **6.7% in 2000 (21,000 children)**. Because those estimates are based on surveys with approximately 520-550 Maine families, we tend to rely on the five-year averages that are statistically more reliable. However, it is beneficial to look at individual years of data, as aggregated (e.g., five-year) averages can mask important trends.
- Infant, child, and teen mortality rates are all low, decreasing, and below the national rates. The most recent Maine data are averages of the years 1994-1998. **Infant mortality** data indicate an all time low number of infant deaths in Maine: 5.6 (per 1,000 live births), or an average of 78 per year. This is significantly below the most recent national rate of 7.2 (for 1998). Infant mortality has been on the decline nationally since 1985 due to a combination of improved medical technology, neonatal intensive care, and public health outreach efforts (the Maine infant mortality rate was 8.9 in 1985). The **child death rate** (children aged 1-14) was 2.1, or an average of 48 child deaths per year. The **teen death rate** (children aged 15-19) was 5.7, or an average 49 teen deaths per year. [Mortality rates are reported on the State and County Profile pages]
- The **juvenile arrest rate dropped again in 1999 to a rate of 74.7** (per 1,000 children aged 10-17). Juvenile arrests reached a high in 1996, to a rate of 90.4. It dropped in 1997, and has continued to decline. Similarly, the statewide rate of arrests of children for **crimes against persons** has dropped, from 1.7 in 1996 (237 crimes against persons), to 1.1 in 1999 (158 crimes against persons). Juvenile arrest rates have also dropped nationally in the past several years. *[Arrests of children are reported on the State and County Profile pages]* **For a discussion of how to interpret arrest data, please refer to page 7 of the 2000 Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book.*

Other outcomes regarding physical and mental health give us cause for concern:

- Children victimized by abuse and neglect
- Shortage of Mental Health workers

Despite Maine's economic prosperity and the declines in crime indicators, there has not been a significant drop in substantiated child abuse and neglect. Given that childhood abuse and neglect has lifelong impact on its victims, we need to renew support for existing programs that protect our children, and find new ways to keep children safe in nurturing families and communities.

- In 1999, over 15,000 reports of suspected **child abuse and neglect** were submitted to the Department of Human Services; more than half were determined by the Department to warrant investigation by Child Protective Services. Of the cases that warranted investigation, 51% were assigned to CPS, 34% were assigned to contract agencies, and **15% (1,264 cases) were left uninvestigated,** due to a lack of resources. Of the reports that were assessed in 1999, more than half resulted in substantiation of child abuse and/or neglect. There were 4,157 children who CPS found to be victims of abuse or neglect, 60% of these children under age 9. The rate of substantiated victims in 1999 increased by 18.4% from the previous year.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

(CONTINUED)

- During 1999, 7,730 children, and 2,973 families in Maine received preventive services related to child abuse and neglect. The **rate of children receiving preventive services is 26.5 per 1,000 children**. The most comparable national rate is 20 children per 1,000 (data are from 1998 and are based on 29 states).
- A related factor is the relative scarcity of **licensed mental health professionals** in Maine. We know that there were 1,939 mental health professionals providing services to Maine people in 1999; this translates to a rate of only 1.6 mental health professionals for every 1,000 Maine persons. Further, we do not know how many of these professionals provide services to children.

Photo by Terry Gydesen

Physical and Mental Health	Number	Rate or percent	Percent Change from Last Book	National Rate or Percent
Children without health insurance, five-year average, 1995-1999	35,000	12%	-11.4%	
● Low-income uninsured children, three-year average, 1997-1999; as a percent of all low-income children	19,000	6.3%		
● Core mental health professionals, 1999; rate per 1,000 persons	**1,939**	**1.6**		
Licensed Clinical Social Workers (LCSWs)	1,218	3.7		
Psychologists (Ph.D.)	397	1.2		
Psychiatrists (M.D)	184	0.6		
Psych Nurses	76	0.2		
Marriage and Family Counselors	64	0.2		
Two year-olds who were age-appropriately immunized, 1999		86.9%	-2.4%	79.9%
Well child clinic visits, SFY 2000	675		-55.0%	
Medicaid Early Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment Services, eligible children under age 21 receiving at least one initial or periodic screening service, as a percent of those who should, 1998	38,698	69.0%	15.0%	
● Hospital discharges of children aged 0-19 for attempted suicide, 1999, rate per 1,000 children	140	0.4		
Hospital discharges of children aged 0-19 for mental health or substance abuse diagnoses, 1999; rate per 1,000 children	**1,787**	5.5	-4.0%	
Mental Health Discharges	1,638			
Substance Abouse Discharges	149			
Teens aged 15-19 receiving services from family planning providers, FY 2000; as a percent of all 15-19 year olds	9,046	10.1%	-7.0%	
Sexually active high school students who reported using a condom during last intercourse, 1997*		51.0%	n/a	56.8%
Gonorrhea cases, 10-19 year-olds, 1999; rate per 100,000 10-19 year olds	18	10.1	-0.2%	
Chlamydia cases, 10-19 year-olds, 1999; rate per 100,000 10-19 year olds	567	316.9	25.7%	

● New indicator

Physical and Mental Health

	Number	Rate or percent	Percent Change from Last Book	National Rate or Percent
In 1997*, High school students reporting:				
Alcohol use within past 30 days		51%		50.8%
Marijuana use within past 30 days		30%		26.2%
Cigarette smoking within past 30 days		39%		36.4%
use of any form of cocaine within past 30 days		3%		3.3%
use of inhalants at any time during their life		19%		16%
at least one suicide attempt in the last year		9%		7.7%
Children aged 19 and under in motor vehicle crashes with personal injury, as a percent of all children in motor vehicle crashes, 1999	4,324	15.5%	3.3%	
Alcohol-related license suspensions for drivers under age 21; rate per 1,000 licensed drivers under 21, 1999	1,046	17.4	-0.4%	
OUI arrests for drivers under age 21, rate per 1,000 licensed drivers under 21, 1999	1,460	24.3	-12.2%	
Visits by children aged 0-14 using services of licensed alchohol and drug abuse treatment providers, rate per 1,000 children aged 0-14, 1999	309	1.31	-5.4%	
Visits by youth aged 15-19 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers, rate per 1,000 youth aged 15-19, 1999	949	10.6	1.0%	
Children aged 0-17 in Department of Human Services care or custody, December, 2000; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17	2,956		2.4%	
Substantiated child abuse and neglect victims; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1999	**4,157**	**14.3**	**18.4%**	
Child Victims by Age:				
0-4	1,451			
5-8yrs	1,074			
9-12yrs	949			
13-15yrs	541			
16-17yrs	142			
Child Victims by Type of Maltreatment (*one or more types of maltreatment can be recorded for each child victim - numbers below refer to the 4157 children noted above)				
Total types of maltreatment	**7,042**	100%	1.9%	
Sexual Abuse	895	12.7%	7.8%	
Physical Abuse	1,427	20.3%	0.2%	
Neglect or deprivation of necessities	2,457	34.9%	4.2%	
Emotional or Psychological Abuse	2,263	32.1%	-1.5%	
Reports alleging child abuse and neglect that were received by Child Protective Services, Calendar year 1999	**15,596**	100%	12.4%	
Number of reports screened out (did not warrant Child Protective Services)	6,909	44.3%	3.1%	
Number of reports that warranted Child Protective Services	**8,687**	55.7%	-2.4%	
Cases assigned to Child Protective Services	4,450	51%	-1.7%	
Cases which were assigned to a contract agency	2,973	34%	667.1%	
Cases not assigned to Child Protective Services due to lack of resources	1,264	15%	-66.5%	
Case assessments completed by CPS in 1999 (*includes those that may have been reported in the previous calendar year)	**4,084**		-7.9%	
Cases substantiated (represents the 4,157 child victims noted above)	2,336	57%	-6.5%	
Cases unsubstantiated	1,748	43%	10.2%	

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Highlights

We have seen mixed indications of the social and economic security of our children. Indicators of progress include:

- Statewide unemployment rate
- Statewide poverty rate
- Child support enforcement
- Teen pregnancy

- **The unemployment rate in Maine dropped from 5.4% (1997) to 4.1% in 1999**. The national rate decreased from 4.9% to 4.2% over this period. Persons are counted as unemployed if they do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior 4 weeks, and are currently available for work (see Definitions and Sources for more information). *[Unemployment and poverty rates are reported on the State and County Profile pages]*
- The most recent statewide poverty estimates show a decline from previous years. **In 1997, 14.9% of children in Maine (44,122 children) under age 18 were living in poverty**, compared with 17% in 1996, and 16.2% in 1995. In 1997, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was $16,400. In addition, throughout the state, **the greatest proportion of all persons in poverty are children under age 5**.[1]
- The number of families with children for whom the **state child support enforcement** agency collected child support payments that were owed has shown extraordinary increases in the last three years. **In 1999 the state collected child support payments from 65% of all families on the agency's caseload**. The national rate of cases collected was 37% in 1999. In last year's data book, we reported 1996 data (37%), but data have come available for as recently as 1999. For purposes of showing the positive trend, in 1997 Maine recorded a 39% collection rate; and, in 1998, a 44% collection rate. This is an accomplishment that is the result of both national and local policy initiatives instituted in the last three years (e.g., a National Ad Campaign, the National Directory of New Hires, the Financial Institution Data Match). These initiatives have had tangible effects on children's economic well-being.
- Maine has witnessed a 40% decline in the **teen birth rate** (10-17 year olds) since 1988, reaching a low rate of 9.5 in 1998. We also track births to all females under age 20. In 1998, we saw declines in both the **rate of births to single teens** (8.4% of all births) and the rate of births to married teens (1.4% of all births). We have also been witnessing a steady decline over the last decade in the rate of **births to unmarried teenaged mothers who lack high school diplomas**. The most recent rate, an average for the years 1994-1998, was 7.8 (rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19). In relation to other measures of teen pregnancy, this is a more powerful indicator of the social and economic health of children born to unmarried women. We know that children born to unmarried women under 20 who have not completed high school are 10 times more likely to be poor than children born to married women who are at least 20 and have a high school diploma. *[Data are reported on the State and County Profile pages]*

There are several indicators that give us cause for concern:

- Regional and seasonal unemployment
- Regional poverty
- Children in homeless shelters
- Unemployed youth

An examination of regional and seasonal unemployment trends, regional poverty, and livable wage data can serve to better inform the story we tell of the economic health of our families. While the percent of children in poverty is widely used as the most global measure of children's well-being, many critics have charged that the measure, based on the federal government's poverty thresholds constructed in the 1960s, underestimates the income needed to meet basic needs. The primary criticism is that the thresholds are based

[1] Note on Poverty estimates: The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to establish who is poor. If a family's total income is less than that family's threshold, then that family, and every individual in it, is defined as living in poverty. We report poverty levels provided by the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series. These model-based procedures provide the best estimates of income and poverty for all states and counties.

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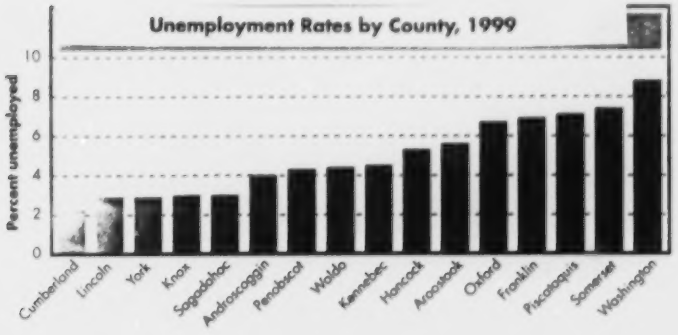
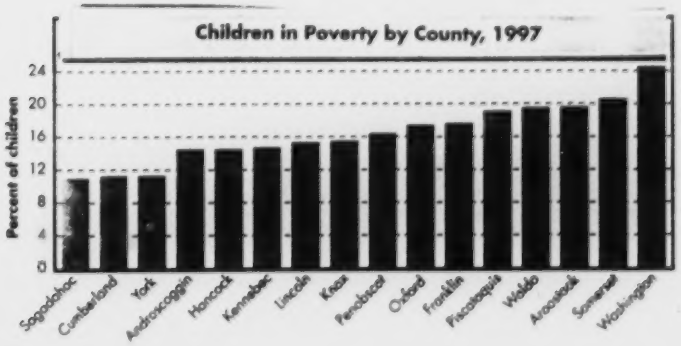
on outdated assumptions about household expenditures.[ii] What indicators should we attend to in order to construct an accurate picture of the economic health of our families? Much media attention has been focused on low unemployment rates and widespread reductions in the welfare rolls. Decreasing unemployment is undeniably significant; declining unemployment rates signify increased participation in the labor force. However, if employed persons are not employed year round, and/or are not earning a livable wage, then they are not earning consistent wages that allow them to support themselves and their families. In Maine, with a significant portion of our employment based on seasonal jobs and tourism, we must examine more than statewide annual averages to make a useful assessment of the economic health and well-being of Maine families and children.

[ii] For an excellent explanation of these issues, see Pohlman, L., St. John, C., & Kavanaugh, W. (1999). Getting by in 1999: Basic needs and livable wages in Maine. Published by the Maine Center for Economic Policy, P.O. Box 2422, Augusta, ME 04338. www.mecep.org





- Maine continues to report **wide variation in employment by region and by season**. Of Maine counties, five were below the state average unemployment rate in 1999: Cumberland (2.4%), York (2.9%), Lincoln (2.9%), Sagadahoc (3%), Knox (3%), and Androscoggin (4%). Unfortunately, the unemployment rate in the other ten counties was higher than the state average, and highest in Washington county at 8.8% of the population. In addition, in most areas of the state, unemployment varies widely at different times of the year. For example, the annual average unemployment rate in Hancock county was 5.9% in 1999, but reached as high as 9.2% in both February and March. *[Poverty and unemployment data are reported on the State and County Profile pages]*
- **The number of jobs that pay a livable wage has decreased from 81% of all Maine jobs in 1993, to 67% in 1999**. The Maine Economic Growth Council has defined a livable wage as 185% of the federal poverty threshold for a family of two (assuming a single-wage earner). The 1999 poverty threshold for a family of two was $10,869. Therefore, a livable wage (1.85 x $10,869) amounted to an annual salary of $20,108 for a family of two. This means that 67% of all jobs in Maine paid an annual salary of at least $20,108. It should be noted that this statistic is a job count – it does not reveal how many persons are employed in these jobs. If all of these jobs were filled, we would still have 33% of employed persons earning an annual wage of less than $20,108. In addition, the percent of jobs that pay a salary of at least twice the poverty level (or an annual salary of $21,738) was 64% of all jobs in 1999.

Social and Economic Opportunity

	Number	Rate or Percent	Percent Change from Last Book	National Rate or Percent
● Children in low-income families, three-year average, 1997-1999	108,000	36%	*n/a*	40%
● Children under age 5 in poverty, 1997	12,437	18%	*n/a*	21.7%
Jobs that pay a livable wage, 1999	384,286	67%	*-1.0%*	
Unemployed persons aged 16-19, annual average, 1999	6,000	16.2%	*18.2%*	13.9%
Percent of teens aged 16-19 not attending school and not working, three year average, 1996-1998		8%	*14.3%*	9%
▲ Median income of families with children, three-year average, 1996-1998	$40,600		*n/a*	$43,400
▲ Families headed by mothers receiving child support or alimony, three-year average, 1996-1998		54%	*n/a*	34%
Child support enforcement, cases with collection, 1999		65%	*48.0%*	37%
Children in single-parent families, three-year average 1996-1998		25%	*8.7%*	27%
Children aged 0-17 living in homeless or emergency shelters, July, 2000; rate per 1000 children aged 0-17	413	1.4	*47.7%*	
Births to single teenaged mothers as a percent of total live births, 1998	1148	8.4%	*-1.2%*	
Births to married teenaged mothers as a percent of total live births, 1998	186	1.4%	*-12.5%*	
Repeat teen pregnancies as a percent of total teen pregnancies, 1998	471	24.5%	*4.7%*	
Recipients of WIC benefits, 1999				
Total	**44,932**		*-1.0%*	
Women	11,519			
Children	33,413	49.8%		
State TANF and Food Stamp maximum benefit level as a percent of the Federal Poverty Guideline, 2000	$796/mo	67.5%	*-1.3%*	

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indicator's definition for an explanation of the exact change(s).

● New indicator

Photo by John Monroe

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EDUCATION AND LEARNING

Education is about one thing: our children. Often lost amidst the debates on school reform, accountability, and standards and testing, is the underlying principle of our public school system – that all children should have access to educational opportunities that will enrich their lives and enable them to discover and nurture their talents. We know that children's success in school is affected by a variety of factors unrelated to their inherent abilities. These factors, which we have explored in preceding pages, include the physical and mental health of our children, and the educational, social, and economic climates of the home, school, and broader community. These influences may be more or less salient in different communities across the state and need to be considered when making sense of the traditional indicators of children's educational health reported below.

Highlights:

We would like to highlight several indicators that offer promise but also reveal room for improvement:

- High school completions
- High school graduates with plans to attend post-secondary school

- **The percent of all 17 year olds who have completed high school remained unchanged from the previous year, but well above the national average**. In 1999, 78.9% of all 17 year olds in Maine had graduated from high school; the national rate for the same year was 70.5%. High school completion rates are used to measure the extent to which young adults have completed a basic prerequisite for both entry-level jobs and post-secondary education.
- **The percent of all Maine high school graduates with plans to attend post-secondary school reached a high of 66.6% in 1998-1999**, up 6% from the previous school year. This year, the Education and Learning table reports separate rates on this indicator for public high school graduates (64.8%), selected private school graduates (72.6%), and private school graduates (88.1%)[iii]. *[Data for public schools only are reported on the State and County Profile pages]* Unfortunately, no direct comparison to the national rate should be made because of differences in the definition of the indicators. The national rate reports the percentage of high school completers aged 16-24 who were enrolled in any post-secondary education institution the October after completing high school. The national rate for this indicator was 65.6% in 1998, the most recent data available.

Special consideration should be given to the trends in:

- Children with Disabilities
- State child care enrollments
- High school dropouts

- During the 1999-2000 school year, 35,139 **Maine children with disabilities**, aged 3-21, were reported to the Department of Education. This represents a rate of 155.48 per 1,000 students, an increase of 3% from the previous year, and a **25% increase since 1990**. The majority of students enrolled were identified as having a "learning disability" (38%), "speech and language impairment" (28%), or "behavioral impairment" (12%). Children are identified as "disabled" if they have substantial educational needs that regular education has been unable to accommodate. Children with disabilities are not a homogeneous group (see Definitions and Sources for complete list of defined disabilities); students vary widely by both type and severity of disability. There are, however, some common needs and characteristics of children with disabilities. Children with disabilities tend to require greater individualization, duration, and intensity of academic instruction, and greater emphasis on behavior management. Children with disabilities are also more likely to be poor than are students in the general population, and poverty tends to exacerbate the impact of having a disability. It should be noted that under the Individuals With Disabilities Act, students are categorized for statistical purposed by their disability, although the services they receive are based on their individual needs, not on their type of disability.

  This indicator of numbers of students with disabilities shows that our Department of Education has succeeded in identifying and evaluating students who may require

[iii] In the 2000 Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book, the number and rate of private school graduates included both the "selected private schools" (with 60% public funding) and all other private schools.

EDUCATION AND LEARNING

(CONTINUED)

special education. **The indicator does not reveal why so many students are considered disabled, or whether the resources available to these children are adequate to serve their needs.**

Why is addressing the needs of disabled children important? We have made tremendous gains in educating and providing for students with disabilities in the past 25 years, and more are graduating from high school and are competitively employed than ever before. For example, post-school employment rates for youth served under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) are twice those of older adults with similar disabilities who did not have the benefit of IDEA. Yes there is still work to be done, as many students with disabilities lag behind their peers without disabilities. Results from the 1996 National Longitudinal Transition Study of Special Education Students indicate that **30% of students with disabilities dropped out of high school**, while another 8% dropped out before entering high school. **Of those who graduated from high school, only 37% had enrolled in postsecondary education, as compared with 68% of high school graduates in the general population**. We can assume that if the trend continues, and greater numbers of students are identified as deserving special education each year (nationally, this trend has continued for over 20 years), then we will also need to strengthen and support appropriate and therefore diverse and individualized educational services so that children with disabilities benefit from their education and make successful transitions to adulthood. *[Data are reported on the State and County Profile pages]*

- **11,373 Maine children were served through child care subsidies in State Fiscal Year 2000, roughly 19% of all eligible children**. Children in Maine up to age 12 are eligible for subsidized child care if their parents are working or in education training, and live in families with incomes at or below 85% of the state median income (which would be $28,169 or below, given 1997 income figures). Maine has 2,827 licensed child care providers, 77% of which are licensed Child Care Homes, and 23% are licensed Child Care Centers.

Photo by JoAnne Erving

- The statewide total high school dropout rate has hovered around 3% for the past 10 years. **In 1998-1999 the high school dropout rate increased slightly to 3.22%, up from 2.96% in 1996-1997**. That increase in the statewide dropout rate is largely due to an increase in the dropouts from public schools, as the dropout rate in "selected private schools" (with at least 60% publicly funded students) decreased in 1999 (data are not available for other private schools). The following table shows the break-out in dropout rate by school type. **The national high school dropout rate**, which measures the proportion of youth aged 15-24 who dropped out of grades 10-12 in the past year, was 5% of all students in 1999 (note that the rate was 4% for White non-Hispanic students, the racial category that represents 99% of Maine children). Many middle schools include 9th grade, and so only those grades found in all high schools, 10-12, are included in national estimates. Both Maine and the National Center for Education Statistics (which provides the national rates) use what is called an "event dropout rate." This rate measures the proportion of students enrolled who drop out during a single school year. Another way to measure dropouts is known as the "cohort completion rate", which requires tracking a given class or cohort of students over time (for example, beginning in grade 9 and tracking through to grade 12). It measures the cumulative impact of dropouts for a particular cohort over a number of years. The Department of Education's Division of Information Management has begun tracking this as well. Dropout rates are important because high school dropouts experience more unemployment, tend to earn less when they are employed, and are more likely to be poor than their peers who complete high school. *[Data are reported on the State and County Profile pages]*

Education and Learning

	Number	Rate or Percent	Percent Change from Last Book	National Rate or Percent
Child Care:				
Children served through child care subsidies, SFY 2000; as a percent of all eligible children	**11,373**	18.7%	*n/a*	
TANF child care	3,958			
Slots	2,785			
Vouchers	4,630			
Number of licensed child care providers, December 2000	**2,827**	100%	*n/a*	
Child Care Centers; as percent of total providers	660	23.3%		
Child Care Homes; as percent of total providers	2,167	76.7%		
Head Start Program, SFY 2000				
Number of state and federally funded children	3,408			
Estimated eligible children	12,437			
Estimated unmet need	9,029	72.6%	*n/a*	
Children with limited English proficiency attending school, 1999-2000 school year; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public schools	2,638	12.6	*18.6%*	
High school completions, 1998-1999; as a percent of all 17 year olds	**13,988**	78.3%	*-0.7%*	70.5%
Diplomas	13,865			
GED	n/a			
Other Diplomas	108			
Other completers	15			
TOTAL High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, school year 1998-1999; as a percent of all graduates	**9,311**	66.6%	*6.2%*	65.6%
Public High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, school year 1998-1999; as a percent of all public high school graduates	7,918	64.8%	*7.1%*	
Selected Private High school graduates (with 60% or more publicly funded students) planning to attend post-secondary school, 1998-1999 school year; as a percent of all selected private high schools graduates	795	72.6%	*n/a*	
Private High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, school year 1998-1999; as a percent of all private high school graduates	598	88.1%	*n/a*	
TOTAL High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year; as a percent of all students enrolled in public and selected private high schools that year	**2,092**	3.22%	*5.9%*	5.0%
Public High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year; as a percent of all students enrolled in public high schools that year	1,991	3.33%	*7.8%*	
Selected Private High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year; as a percent of all students enrolled in selected private high schools (with 60% or more publicly funded students) that year	101	1.95%	*-3.5%*	
Percent of teens aged 16-19 who are high school dropouts, three year average, 1996-1998		*7.0%*	*0*	10.0%

€ New indicator

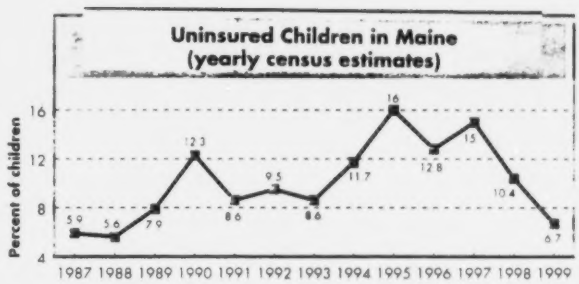
Child Health Care Access

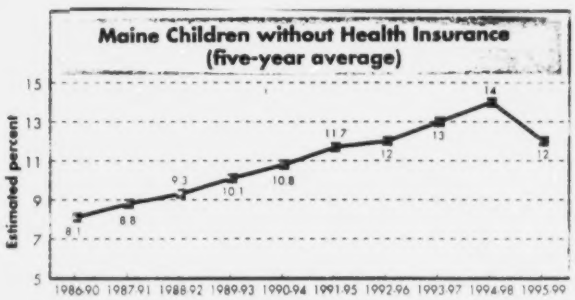
TRENDS IN CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

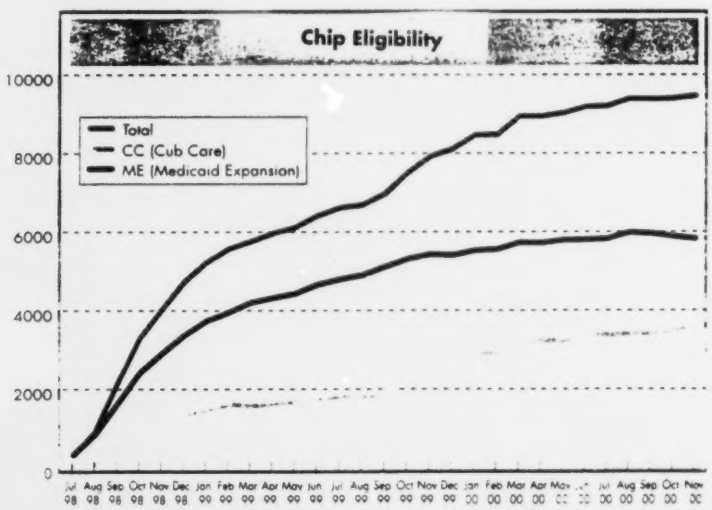
Census Data

The most recent data regarding health insurance coverage among Maine's children brings good news. **The five-year average of 1995-1999 Census data indicates that an average 12% of children under 18 were uninsured during this period**. In addition, an examination of the single year Census data on which the five-year averages are computed show a very encouraging trend. **In 1997, 15% of Maine children were uninsured; that number dropped to 10.4% in 1998, and to 6.7% in 1999 (roughly 21,000 children)**. Though the five-year average is a statistically more reliable estimate, averages can also obscure significant trends in a particular direction. Given the state's recent efforts to enroll children in expanded Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Program, we assert that it is valuable to report the single-year trend data.

Other figures support the declines in numbers of uninsured children. A comparison of data tracking "well child clinic visits" shows a 55% decrease in the number of children served by public health nurses between 1998 and 2000. Increased participation rates in Expanded Medicaid and Cub Care likely account for this decline in numbers of children served.



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Survey Data from the Edmund S. Muskie School of Public Service report: "Health Insurance Coverage Among Maine's Children: The Results of Two Surveys, 2000"

The recent decline noted in the 1999 Census data is also supported by the Edmund S. Muskie School of Public Service report titled "*Health Insurance Coverage Among Maine's Children: The Results of Two Surveys, 2000.*"[iv] This study compared estimates derived from two surveys, the first conducted in 1997, and the second in 2000, to establish the impact of the State Children's Health Insurance Program (expanded Medicaid and Cub Care) on reducing the numbers of uninsured children in Maine.

Key findings from the surveys include the following:

- Approximately 19,000 children in Maine, or 6% of the child population, are uninsured
- The vast majority of uninsured children are in working families
- **All** children enrolled in Cub Care, and 85% of children enrolled in Medicaid had been uninsured before obtaining that coverage
- Children in Cub Care and Medicaid were more likely to report the lack of a regular source of dental care than either insured OR uninsured children. *The survey also found that parents reported difficulty finding a provider who would accept Cub Care or Medicaid clients.

Other key findings related to income characteristics of families:

- **The working poor benefited most from increased insurance coverage**: The greatest gains in obtaining insurance coverage for previously uninsured children occurred in households with incomes between 125% and 185% of the Federal Poverty Level[v]; the percentage of uninsured children in families within that income range declined from 23% in 1997 to 9% in 2000. Further, children in families with incomes between 185% - 200% of poverty declined from 8% in 1997, to 4% in 2000.
- **Currently, the uninsured population comprises greater numbers of children in both the highest and lowest income brackets**. Looking at the distribution of the uninsured population by different income categories reveals that the most pronounced change occurred in the highest income category. **In 1997, children in families with incomes greater than 250% of poverty[vi] represented only 9% of the uninsured population; in 2000, they represented 22% of the uninsured population**. In 1997, children in our poorest families accounted for 24% of the uninsured population, and that proportion has risen to 29% in 2000.

[iv] Funding for this study was provided by the Bureau of Medical Services of Maine's Department of Human Services, and was prepared by Catherine Ormond, M.S., Sara Salley, J.D., M.A., and Elizabeth Kilbreth, Ph.D., of The Institute for Health Policy, Edmund S. Muskie School of Public Service, University of Southern Maine.

[v] An income between 125%-185% of the Federal Poverty Level would equate to an annual salary between $17,688 - $26,178 for a family of three in the year 2000.

[vi] An income at 250% of the FPL would equate to an annual salary of $35,375 for a family of three in the year 2000.

Photo by Rachel Chaudhuri

SCHOOL BASED HEALTH SERVICES IN MAINE

Currently, 20 school-based health centers are providing services to children in Maine. This represents a 67% increase over the 12 school-based health centers reported for the 1997-1998 school year. Increasing numbers of School Based Health Centers across the state offer promise for improving children's and adolescents' access to health care. Services offered by School Based Health Centers vary from site to site, but the majority offer diagnosis and treatment of acute conditions, management of chronic illnesses, mental health and other counseling services, health guidance and education, and preventive care including immunizations and physical exams. Direct state support for the centers totaled $210,000 in fiscal year 1999 [with additional funding provided for data capacity-building]. Beginning in 2001, funding will increase to $663,000 annually; this includes $400,000 of funding from the state's Tobacco Settlement monies.

While most Maine children and youth are in good health and many have access to adequate health care services, there are a great many who do not. An estimated 19,000* children and youth are eligible, but unenrolled for Medicaid or Cub Care, (*according to the most recent data from the Census Bureau based on an average of years 1997-1999). We know that the majority of uninsured children have parents who work. Their parents often cannot afford, are not eligible for, or are not offered health benefits for family members where they work. As health care costs continue to increase, the number of workers who are able to afford health insurance premiums offered by employers continues to decrease adding to the problems of health care access for children and youth. In addition, there are insufficient resources to provide for the health care needs of many of the others that are insured. School Based Health Centers (SBHCs) provide an effective way to deliver appropriate health care services to all school aged children.

SBHCs are particularly appropriate in the health care of adolescents, who have the lowest utilization of health care services of any age group. Not only do adolescents have unique health risks, they also experience unique obstacles to receiving appropriate and timely care. Adolescents are transitioning out of traditional childhood medical care and often experience uncertainty about when to seek health care. In addition, financial barriers, lack of transportation, and increasing concerns about confidentiality all convene to limit access to appropriate care for our youth. School based health services, situated in middle-schools and high schools, and staffed by health care professionals who are familiar with the unique concerns and needs of youth, are specifically designed to overcome the barriers teens face.

Very limited descriptive data regarding Maine's SBHCs were available at the time the KIDS COUNT Data Book went to press. Data will come available in the next few months, and The Maine Children's Alliance will be publishing a White Paper which will examine the most up-to-date information. Data below represent Maine SBHCs and were drawn from two sources: The National Survey of School-Based Health Centers, 1997-1998; and, from Haley, D. and Poirier, B. (July, 1999). "Funding Profiles of School Based Health Centers in Maine," published by the Institute for Public Sector Innovation, Edmund S. Muskie School of Public Service, University of Southern Maine. Updates to data from these two sources were provided by Nancy Birkhimer, Director, Teen and Young Adult Health Program, Bureau of Health, Maine Department of Human Services.

Note: of chronic diseases treated at centers, 69% were for asthma treatment. The category "preventive health care" includes physical exams, immunizations, health counseling, and reproductive health. The category "acute physical health care" includes acute illnesses, infectious diseases, and orthopedics. Immunizations constitute 65% of all preventive health care.

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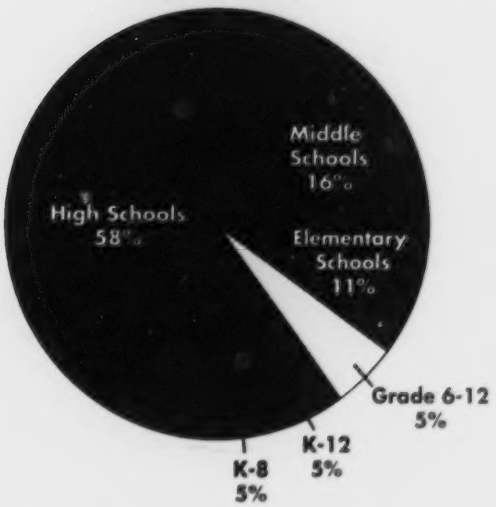
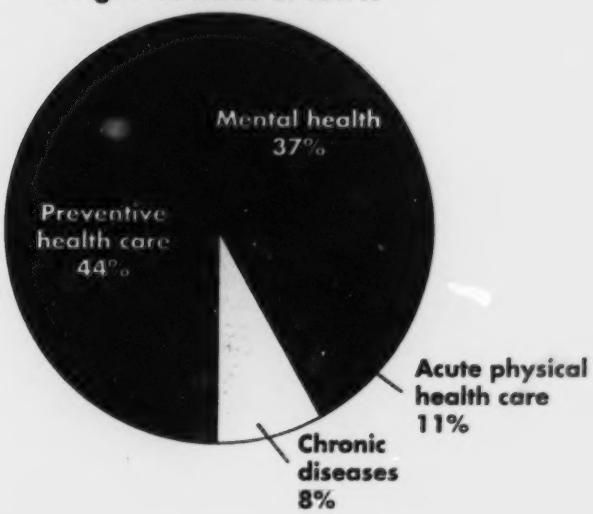
Types of Maine Schools Housing SBHCs

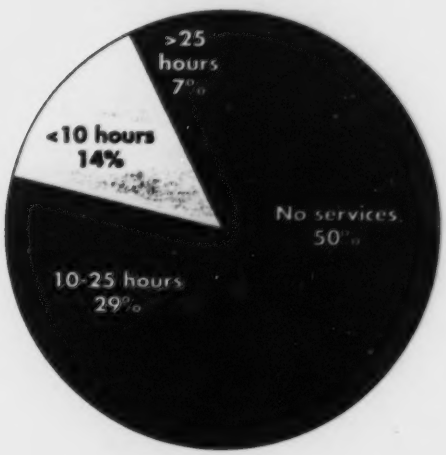


Hours of primary care per week

Diagnoses made at SBHCs



Mental Health Services (in hours per week)



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Special Focus

CONFRONTING HARASSMENT & VIOLENCE IN MAINE SCHOOLS

In these pages, we present data on particular struggles facing Maine youth. In doing so, we do not mean to overemphasize youth problems at the expense of the many assets of our young people. However, there are youth in Maine who face significant daily struggles in our schools and communities, and they should not be overlooked. We can not succeed in making all KIDS COUNT if we do not tell their stories.

Adolescents have basic needs critical to their healthy development that are no different from those of younger children. Children and youth need supportive, caring relationships, safe places to learn and socialize, a sense of competence and achievement, and opportunities for creative expression and growth. At the same time, adolescence is one of the most complex transitions in the life cycle, as adolescents have unique physical, cognitive, emotional, and social characteristics and competencies that allow for both distinctive opportunities and challenges.

A particular challenge for youth is to prepare to live in an increasingly diverse society and to build a tradition of tolerance, acceptance, and respect for others. Schools play an essential role in this, as it is in schools that young people often first experience extensive contact with both adults and peers of backgrounds different from their own. Hence, one of the challenges that educators and administrators face is in creating a climate in which all young people feel valued, are encouraged to achieve academic and personal success, and feel comfortable discussing matters of diversity in a spirit of respect and trust.

Are we succeeding in creating an atmosphere of safety, respect, and trust for youth in Maine schools?

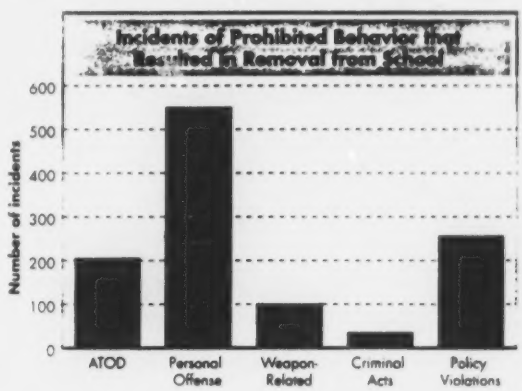
Data from two separate research initiatives can help us answer that question:

Maine Safe and Drug-Free Schools Data Collection Project

Funded by the U.S. Department of Education's Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program, the project seeks to enhance the state's capacity to gather and track data on Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) and violence prevention programs, as well as on incidents of prohibited behavior among youth in Maine schools.[vii] Their first report presents data collected from Local Education Agencies and schools for the 1998-1999 school year. One hundred forty-one (81%) of Maine's LEAs participated in the project; this includes 570 (69%) of the 830 schools in Maine.

- Maine schools reported a total of 33,629 incidents of prohibited behavior (personal offenses, criminal acts, policy violations, weapons related incidents, and ATOD related incidents).
- For all schools in Maine, there was an average of approximately 19 incidents per 100 students
- 1,146 incidents resulted in removal from school; "personal offenses" (including assault and battery, fighting/pushing, threat/intimidation, and harassment) were the most commonly reported offenses resulting in removal.

[vii] The project is a partnership between the Maine Department of Mental health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services' Office of Substance Abuse, the Maine Department of Education, and the Research Triangle Institute.



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The Maine Civil Rights Team Project

Most available national and state-level data on youth report on risk factors and negative outcomes (such as teen pregnancy, crime, and substance use). It is no surprise, then, that many policies and programs regarding youth are focused on eliminating risk or treating existing problems. Recent research in adolescent development underscores the need for policies and programs to view youth as resources, and to build upon their strengths and competencies. In so doing, we can expand our emphasis on risk reduction and treatment to address the broader developmental needs of all children and youth (constructive relationships, safe places and activities, sound physical and mental health, and opportunities for service and civic participation).

The **Maine Civil Rights Team Project (MCRTP)** is a great example of such an approach. Sponsored by the Maine Attorney General's Office, the **MCRTP** is an educational program designed to deter youth hate crimes by:

- Creating avenues for communication among students about civil rights, intolerance, respect, and diversity
- Raising awareness among students, teachers, administrators, and community members about civil rights issues impacting schools
- Developing teams of student advocates who work to address intolerance and hostility in their schools

There are 103 schools in Maine with Civil Rights Teams in varying stages of development. The Maine students involved in the Civil Rights Teams should be commended for taking responsibility to address real problems of intolerance and harassment that pervade our schools and affect their lives.

MCRTP Program Evaluation

Dr. William Preble of New England College's Community Research and Action Center is the lead investigator of a comprehensive program evaluation of the MCRTP, a multidimensional and multi-year research effort that will assess the effectiveness of the Civil Rights Teams. In collaboration with the Maine Attorney General's Office and the University of Maine, Dr. Preble and his colleagues recently completed a pilot study of three schools with Civil Rights Teams that had been in place for three years. The pilot study comprised interviews with 51 key students and adults from the three pilot schools; school-wide students surveys administered to 1,430 students; and a unique "beeper study" which used electronic pagers to collect 822 snapshots of school climate from 45 students. Whereas the effectiveness of the Civil Rights Teams can not be accurately gauged without a set of comparison schools, the pilot study can shed light on the climate in which the Civil Rights Teams operate. The pilot study sought to begin to answer four questions; following is a summary of the general findings:

1. **To what extent do students use or experience antisocial or disrespectful language or behavior?**
   - Unpleasant or disrespectful verbal exchanges are fairly common in schools, and are most often associated with physical appearance and being perceived of being or acting gay.
2. **Who is targeted?**
   - What prompted harassment was being seen by peers as "different." Being different meant being unpopular.
   - The differences which lead to the most severe targeting is perceived sexual orientation.
   - Interview data also identified aspects of social class as a salient target for disrespect.

3. **What kinds of disrespectful language or behavior are most prevalent?**
   - Students most often call each other "stupid," "idiot," "retard," "Jew," or "faggot." Students claim that they are "just fooling around" and mean nothing by these insults.

4. **How do people respond?**
   - Results from the beeper study show limited responses to incidents: in no school did the teachers respond to even 20% of the incidents (it should be noted that it is likely many incidents occurred when teachers were not present).
   - Interview data also indicate that administrative response rates are low.
   - The majority of students surveyed indicated that teachers and administrators acted to help students who were harassed.
   - The same survey data show that the majority of students generally perceive that adult responses do not really work

The pilot study revealed widespread homophobia and general intolerance of students perceived to be "different" as the basis for extensive harassment, threats, intimidation, and violence in the three pilot school sites.

Given this climate of harassment and intimidation, it is not surprising that the researchers found that only half of the 1400+ students surveyed completely or mostly agreed with the statement,

"I feel safe in my school."

Photo by Rachel Charalbush

Endnotes

1. Annie E. Casey Foundation. 1993 KIDS COUNT Data Book: State profiles of child well-being, p.13.

2. Terman, D.L. et al. (1996). Special Education for Students with Disabilities: Analysis and Recommendations. The Future of Children, Vol. 6, No.1.

EXCERPTS FROM HATE CRIMES CASES INVOLVING YOUTH

To elucidate the severity of harassment experienced by some of our children, below we report several summaries of hate crimes cases filed by the Maine Attorney General's Office.

Excerpts from Hate Crimes Cases filed by the Maine Attorney General's Office

State of Maine v. Defendant1 and Defendant2.

During the fall of 1997, in two separate incidents, the Defendants threatened a 15 year old class mate who the Defendants thought was gay. In the first incident, Defendant1 was a passenger in a vehicle which drove at and almost struck the 15 year old. As the vehicle drove by Defendant1 yelled "Run faggot". In the second incident, Defendant2 and the 15 year old were in the home economics room preparing a meal. Defendant2 held a paring knife 1 to 2 inches from the 15 year old's neck and said "Do you want me to slit your throat and put you out of your misery?" Permanent injunctions are in effect.

State of Maine v. Defendant3 and Defendant4.

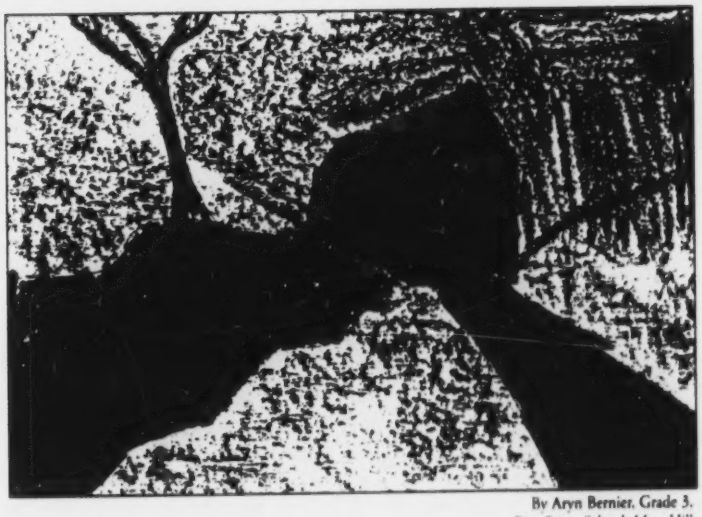
The defendants, two 16 year old high school students engaged in anti-Semitic slurs and violence directed at a 10th grade Jewish boy. On one occasion, in the fall of 1997, Defendant3 along with another student, confronted the victim in a bathroom, made anti-Semitic slurs and hit the victim in the face. In late April, Defendant4 confronted the victim on an athletic field, told him he "Should be put in an oven" and punched him in the face. A permanent injunction is in place.

State of Maine v. Defendant5 and Defendant6.

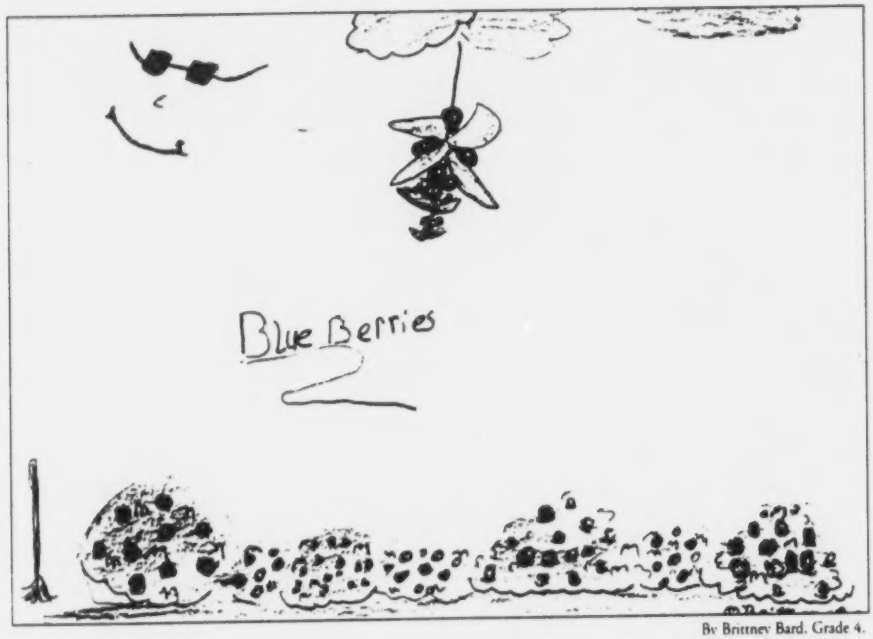
On January 3, 1998, the two female Defendants saw a 16 year old African-American woman walking through Saco, Maine. The Defendants yelled "Black whore" at the victim, stopped their car and then confronted her. They then physically attacked her. Defendant5 grabbed the victim from behind while Defendant6 punched her three times in the face. Permanent injunctions are in effect.

State of Maine v. DefendantsX.

On May 22nd the Department filed a civil rights case against three seventh grade students who had engaged in a series of acts of violence and threats of violence against a fellow seventh grader who they believe to be gay. The conduct originally started with homophobic name calling. In early January one of the defendants punched the victim in the head with a closed fist. In mid-April another one of the defendants told the victim that he was going to shoot the victim and another boy with a gun and then commit suicide. Later in April the same defendant brought a hangman's noose to school and placed it around the victim's neck, keeping it tight for around 30 seconds before the victim was able to get it off. At the end of April two of the defendants attacked the victim in the bathroom and tried to stuff his head into a urinal. In early May two of the defendants again attacked the victim with one of the defendants holding the victim in a headlock and then kneeing him in the face several times. Then while one of the defendants was holding the victim the other defendant punched the victim in the stomach several times with his fist. Permanent injunctions are in effect.

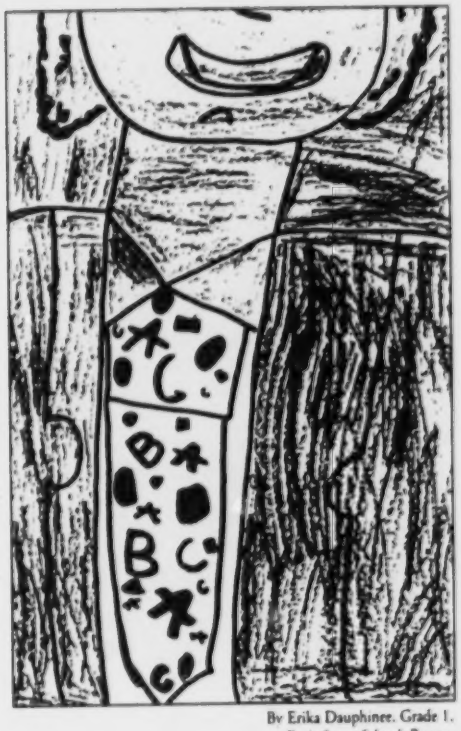


By Aryn Bernier, Grade 3.
Fort Street School, Mars Hill

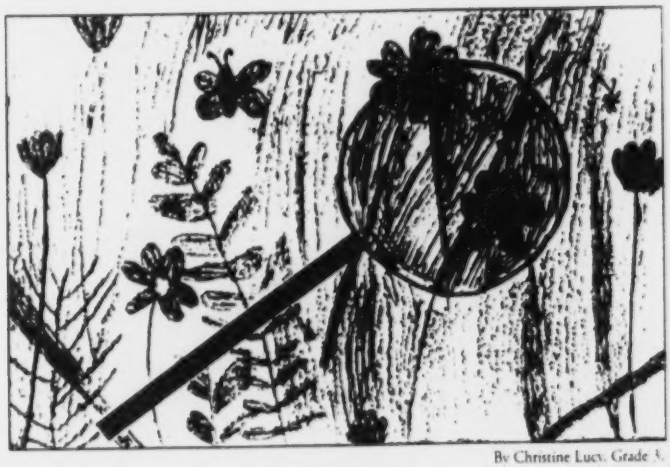


By Brittney Bard, Grade 4.
Gateway Elementary, Van Buren

By Adam Boyle, Grade 8.
Holbrook Middle School, Holden



By Erika Dauphinee, Grade 1.
Fruit Street School, Bangor



By Christine Lucy, Grade 3.
Fruit Street School, Bangor

Maine State Profile

Photo by Rachel Chadbourn

Physical and Mental Health	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	National Rate
Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, SFY 2000	84,706	29.1%	0.7	20%
Pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	663	2.3	7.4%	
General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	393	1.3	n/a	
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, as a percent of all live births, 1998	12,136	88.5%	0.1%	82.5%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1998	798	5.8%	-1.7%	7.6%
Infant mortality rate; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average 1994-1998	78	5.6	-1.8%	7.2
Child deaths (ages 1-14), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14	48	2.1	-4.6%	2.5
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	49	5.7	-4.4%	7.5
Teen violent deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	37	4.3	-6.3%	5.8
Child and teen suicides (ages 10-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19	10.8	0.61	0.0%	0.53
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1999; rate per 100,000 population	3,632	291.9	-5.9%	
Arrests of children, aged 10-17, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	10,778	74.7	-7.9%	
Arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	158	1.1	-5.2%	4.1

Social and Economic Opportunity	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	National Rate
Children aged 0-17 in Poverty, 1997	44,122	14.9%	-8.0%	19.9%
Median household income, 1997	$33,140		6.3%	$37,005
Children on TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), October 2000	19,130	6.6%	-12.8%	
Children aged 0-17 receiving food stamps, October 2000	35,857	12.3%	3.4%	
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1999-2000 school year; as a percent of total public school enrollment				
Total Eligible (as % of total school enrollment)	**65,558**	31.3%	-1.2%	
Free	49,351	23.6%	-2.1%	
Reduced price	16,207	7.7%	1.6%	
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1999	28,000	4.1%	-6.8%	4.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; five-year average-1994-1998, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19	669	7.8	-3.7%	
Estimated livable wage based on a basic needs budget for a single parent, three-person family, 1999	$11.41			

Maine State Profile

Education and Learning	Number	Rate or percent	Change from last book	National Rate
Public School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year				
Total	**209,253**		-0.8%	
Grades K-8	148,557	71.0%	-1.7%	
Grades 9-12	60,696	29.0%	1.3%	
Private School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year				
Total	**16,744**		4.6%	
Grades K-8	7,602	45.4%	6.2%	
Grades 9-12	9,142	54.6%	3.4%	
▲ Home Schooled students, 1999-2000 School Year				
Total	**4,139**		24.6%	
Grades K-8	3,129	75.6%	21.8%	
Grades 9-12	1,010	24.4%	34.3%	
Total Public, Private, Home School	230,136		-0.1%	
Percent Public		90.9%	-0.7%	
Percent Private		7.3%	4.7%	
Percent Home School		1.8%	24.7%	
▲ Public High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year, drop out rate	1,991	3.33%	7.8%	
Public high school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1998-1999 school year	7,918	64.8%	7.1%	65.6%
Individuals with Disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1999-2000 school year	35,139	155.48	2.9%	

Demographics	Number	Rate or percent
Total Population - 1998 estimate	1,244,250	100.0%
Under 5 years old	67,147	5.4%
5-17 years old	224,438	18.0%
18-64 years old	777,832	62.5%
65 years and over	174,833	14.1%
Other age groupings:		
0-17 years old	291,585	23.4%
0-19 years old	326,260	26.2%
10-17 years old	144,263	11.6%
18-24 years old	109,713	8.8%
Race and ethnicity of children 0-19, 1999 estimated		
White	318,032	98.8%
Black	1,915	0.6%
American Indian	2,043	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	3,314	1.0%
Total	321,990	100.0%
Total Hispanic	3,196	1.0%

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indictor's definition for an explanation of the exact change(s).

Androscoggin County

Photo by Pam Plourde

Physical and Mental Health	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, SFY 2000	7,871	32.3%	1.6%	29.1%	20.0%
Pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	51	2.1	20.7%	2.3	
General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	33	1.4	n/a	1.3	
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, as a percent of all live births, 1998	1,033	87.8%	-1.1%	88.5%	82.5%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1998	70	5.9%	-16.9%	5.8%	7.6%
Infant mortality rate; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average 1994-1998	8	6.4	-8.6%	5.6	7.2
Child deaths (ages 1-14), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14	3.2	1.6	25.5%	2.1	2.5
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	5.6	7.6	-7.6%	5.7	7.5
Teen violent deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	4.2	5.7	-16.9%	4.3	5.8
Child and teen suicides (ages 10-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19	1	0.94	0.0%	0.61	0.53
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1999; rate per 100,000 population	424	418.6	24.8%	291.9	
Arrests of children, aged 10-17, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	1,716	145.1	-7.6%	74.7	
Arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	25	2.1	-24.8%	1.1	4.1

Social and Economic Opportunity	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0 - 17 in Poverty, 1997	3,575	14.5%	-15.7%	14.9%	19.9%
Median household income, 1997	$34,242		4.7%		$37,005
Children on TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), October 2000	1,896	7.8%	-15.4%	6.6%	
Children aged 0-17 receiving food stamps, October 2000	3,519	14.4%	1.7%	12.3%	
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1999-2000 school year; as a percent of total public school enrollment					
Total Eligible (as % of total school enrollment)	**5,179**	30.7%	-0.9%	31.3%	
Free	3,847	22.8%	-3.4%	23.6%	
Reduced price	1,332	7.9%	6.9%	7.7%	
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average,1999	2,420	4.0%	-16.7%	4.1%	4.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; five-year average-1994-1998, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19	79	10.7	-7.9%	7.8	
Estimated livable wage based on a basic needs budget for a single parent, two-person family, 1999	$10.25				

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Androscoggin County

Education and Learning	Number	Rate or percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Public School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**16,866**		2.1	100.0%	
Grades K-8	11,733	69.6%	-0.1%	71.0%	
Grades 9-12	5,133	30.4%	7.5%	29.0%	
Private School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**1,492**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	1,021	68.4		45.4%	
Grades 9-12	471	31.6		54.6%	
▲ Home Schooled students, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**335**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	253	75.5%		75.6%	
Grades 9-12	82	24.5%		24.4%	
Total Public, Private, Home School	18,693				
Percent Public	-	90.2%	0.3%	90.9%	
Percent Private		8.0%	-5.0%	7.3%	
Percent Home School		1.8%	11.9%	1.8%	
Public High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year, drop out rate	183	3.9%	31.8%	3.33%	
Public high school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1998-1999 school year	546	55.9%	13.0%	64.8%	65.6%
Individuals with Disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1999-2000 school year	2,887	157.26	2.9%	155.48	

Demographics	Number	Rate or Percent	State Rate
Total Population - 1998 estimate	101,280		100.0%
Under 5 years old	5,809	5.7%	5.4%
5-17 years old	18,595	18.4%	18.0%
18-64 years old	62,818	62.0%	62.5%
65 years and over	14,058	13.9%	14.1%
Other age groupings:			
0-17 years old	24,404	24.1%	23.4%
0-19 years old	27,481	27.1%	26.2%
10-17 years old	11,827	11.7%	11.6%
18-24 years old	9,881	9.8%	8.8%
Race and ethnicity of children 0-19, 1999 estimated			
White	26,711	98.0%	98.8%
Black	219	0.8%	0.6%
American Indian	61	0.2%	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	273	1.0%	1.0%
Total	27,264	100.0%	100.0%
Total Hispanic	368	1.3%	1.0%

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indictor's definition for an explanation of the exact change(s).

Aroostook County

Photo by S.A. Bandy

Physical and Mental Health	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, SFY 2000	7,360	41.4%	3.4%	29.1%	20.0%
Pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	36	2.0	12.5%	2.3	
General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	14	0.8	n/a	1.3	
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, as a percent of all live births, 1998	664	85.7%	-3.7%	88.5%	82.5%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1998	46	5.9%	-1.7%	5.8%	7.6%
Infant mortality rate; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average 1994-1998	5	6.6	15.8%	5.6	7.2
Child deaths (ages 1-14), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14	2.2	1.5	63.6%	2.1	2.5
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	4.4	7.8	6.4%	5.7	7.5
Teen violent deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	3.6	6.4	14.2%	4.3	5.8
Child and teen suicides (ages 10-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19	1	0.88	-27.3%	0.61	0.53
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1999; rate per 100,000 population	246	323.3	10.8%	291.9	
Arrests of children, aged 10-17, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	787	86.3	1.3%	74.7	
Arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	6	0.7	-58.0%	1.1	4.1

Social and Economic Opportunity	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0 - 17 in Poverty, 1997	3,562	19.6%	-3.4%	14.9%	19.9%
Median household income, 1997	$29,124		11.3%		$37,005
Children on TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), October 2000	1,223	6.9%	-8.6%	6.6%	
Children aged 0-17 receiving food stamps, October 2000	2,645	14.9%	2.9%	12.3%	-
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1999-2000 school year; as a percent of total public school enrollment					-
Total Eligible (as % of total school enrollment)	**5,718**	45.0%	3.6%	31.3%	
Free	4,200	33.1%	2.9%	23.6%	
Reduced price	1,518	12.0%	5.5%	7.7%	
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average,1999	2,140	5.6%	-21.1%	4.1%	4.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; five-year average-1994-1998, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19	39	7.2	-6.7%	7.8	
Estimated livable wage based on a basic needs budget for a single parent, two-person family, 1999	$9.87				

Aroostook County

Education and Learning	Number	Rate or percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Public School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**12,698**			100%	
Grades K-8	8,844	69.6%		71.0%	
Grades 9-12	3,854	30.4%		29.0%	
Private School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**16**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	7	43.8%		45.4%	
Grades 9-12	9	56.3%		54.6%	
▲ Home Schooled students, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**278**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	198	71.2%		75.6%	
Grades 9-12	80	28.8%		24.4%	
Total Public, Private, Home School	12,992				
Percent Public		97.7%	-0.6%	90.9%	
Percent Private		0.1%	-8.6%	7.3%	
Percent Home School		2.1%	43.0%	1.8%	
Public High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year, drop out rate	88	2.2%	53.5%	3.33%	
Public high school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1998-1999 school year	646	69.0%	2.2%	64.8%	65.6%
Individuals with Disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1999-2000 school year	1,960	154.16	7.5%	155.48	

Demographics	Number	Rate or Percent	State Rate
Total Population - 1998 estimate	76,085		100.0%
Under 5 years old	3,985	5.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	13,778	18.1%	18.0%
18-64 years old	46,332	60.9%	62.5%
65 years and over	11,990	15.8%	14.1%
Other age groupings:			
0-17 years old	17,763	23.3%	23.4%
0-19 years old	19,769	26.0%	26.2%
10-17 years old	9,120	12.0%	11.6%
18-24 years old	6,919	9.1%	8.8%
Race and ethnicity of children 0-19, 1999 estimated			
White	18,867	96.6%	98.8%
Black	260	1.3%	0.6%
American Indian	263	1.3%	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	148	0.8%	1.0%
Total	19,538	100.0%	100.0%
Total Hispanic	206	1.1%	1.0%

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indictor's definition for an explanation of the exact change(s).

Cumberland County

Photo by Rex Hodgson

Physical and Mental Health	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, SFY 2000	12,933	23.2%	0.4%	29.1%	20.0%
Pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	167	3.0	10.8%	2.3	
General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	110	2.0	n/a	1.3	
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, as a percent of all live births, 1998	2,762	93.0%	0.5%	88.5%	82.5%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1998	187	6.3%	10.5%	5.8%	7.6%
Infant mortality rate; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average 1994-1998	15	5.1	-5.6%	5.6	7.2
Child deaths (ages 1-14), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14	8.4	1.9	18.3%	2.1	2.5
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	5.8	3.6	-9.2%	5.7	7.5
Teen violent deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	4.2	2.6	-15.1%	4.3	5.8
Child and teen suicides (ages 10-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19	1.6	.49	58.1%	0.61	0.53
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1999; rate per 100,000 population	545	214.9	-39.6%	291.9	
Arrests of children, aged 10-17, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	1,549	58.5	-26.0%	74.7	
Arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	29	1.1	19.6%	1.1	4.1

Social and Economic Opportunity	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0 - 17 in Poverty, 1997	6,366	11.3%	-8.1%	14.9%	19.9%
Median household income, 1997	$41,393		8.4%		$37,005
Children on TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), October 2000	3,438	6.2%	-8.4%	6.6%	
Children aged 0-17 receiving food stamps, October 2000	5,557	10.0%	0.7%	12.3%	
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1999-2000 school year; as a percent of total public school enrollment					
Total Eligible (as % of total school enrollment)	**9,274**	21.8%	-1.1%	31.3%	
Free	7,305	17.2%	0.4%	23.6%	
Reduced price	1,969	4.6%	-6.5%	7.7%	
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1999	3,310	2.3%	-4.2%	4.1%	4.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; five-year average-1994-1998, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19	101	6.3	-4.9%	7.8	
Estimated livable wage based on a basic needs budget for a single parent, two-person family, 1999	$12.75				

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Education and Learning	Number	Rate or percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Public School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**42,525**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	29,561	69.5%		71.0%	
Grades 9-12	12,964	30.5%		29.0%	
Private School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**4,612**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	2,757	59.8%		45.4%	
Grades 9-12	1,855	40.2%		54.6%	
▲ Home Schooled students, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**602**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	458	76.1%		75.6%	
Grades 9-12	144	23.9%		24.4%	
Total Public, Private, Home School	47,739				
Percent Public		89.1%	-1.6%	90.9%	
Percent Private		9.7%	11.4%	7.3%	
Percent Home School		1.3%	59.5%	1.8%	
Public High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year, drop out rate	449	3.9%	13.9%	3.33%	
Public high school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1998-1999 school year	1,518	69.0%	1.1%	64.8%	65.6%
Individuals with Disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1999-2000 school year	6,127	129.98	1.9%	155.48	

Demographics	Number	Rate or Percent	State Rate
Total Population - 1998 estimate	253,582		100.0%
Under 5 years old	13,831	5.5%	5.4%
5-17 years old	41,798	16.5%	18.0%
18-64 years old	164,310	64.8%	62.5%
65 years and over	33,643	13.3%	14.1%
Other age groupings:			
0-17 years old	55,629	21.9%	23.4%
0-19 years old	63,057	24.9%	26.2%
10-17 years old	26,490	10.4%	11.6%
18-24 years old	24,407	9.6%	8.8%
Race and ethnicity of children 0-19, 1999 estimated			
White	61,441	97.0%	98.8%
Black	531	0.8%	0.6%
American Indian	197	0.3%	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,145	1.8%	1.0%
Total	63,314	100.0%	100.0%
Total Hispanic	695	1.1%	1.0%

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indictor's definition for an explanation of the exact change(s).

Franklin County

Photo by Peter Limbourne

Physical and Mental Health	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, SFY 2000	2,359	33.4%	1.0%	29.1%	20.0%
Pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	16	2.3	21.3%	2.3	
General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	8	1.1	n/a	1.3	
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, as a percent of all live births, 1998	266	91.4%	-1.3%	88.5%	82.5%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1998	19	6.5%	38.3%	5.8%	7.6%
Infant mortality rate; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average 1994-1998	1	4.7	2.2%	5.6	7.2
Child deaths (ages 1-14), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14	1.2	2.2	-23.6%	2.1	2.5
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	1.0	4.1	-16.4%	5.7	7.5
Teen violent deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	0.4	1.6	-33.2%	4.3	5.8
Child and teen suicides (ages 10-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19	0.4	0.85	-33.1%	0.61	0.53
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1999; rate per 100,000 population	108	373.3	17.7%	291.9	
Arrests of children, aged 10-17, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	382	106.9	13.9%	74.7	
Arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	3	0.8	n/a	1.1	4.1

Social and Economic Opportunity	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0 - 17 in Poverty, 1997	1,247	17.6%	-1.1%	14.9%	19.9%
Median household income, 1997	$30,712		7.1%		$37,005
Children on TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), October 2000	550	7.8%	-15.5%	6.6%	
Children aged 0-17 receiving food stamps, October 2000	1,104	15.6%	7.7%	12.3%	
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1999-2000 school year; as a percent of total public school enrollment					
Total Eligible (as % of total school enrollment)	**2,228**	42.6%	10.3%	31.3%	
Free	1,730	33.1%	-7.7%	23.6%	
Reduced price	498	9.5%	20.4%	7.7%	
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average,1999	1,050	6.9%	3.0%	4.1%	4.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; five-year average-1994-1998, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19	15	6.4	-11.5%	7.8	
Estimated livable wage based on a basic needs budget for a single parent, two-person family, 1999	$9.61				

Franklin County

Education and Learning	Number	Rate or percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Public School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**5,225**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	3,587	68.7%		71.0%	
Grades 9-12	1,638	31.3%		29.0%	
Private School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**56**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	0	0.0%		45.4%	
Grades 9-12	56	100.0%		54.6%	
▲ Home Schooled students, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**156**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	122	78.2%		75.6%	
Grades 9-12	34	21.8%		24.4%	
Total Public, Private, Home School	5,437				
Percent Public		96.1%	0.3%	90.9%	
Percent Private		1.0%	-44.8%	7.3%	
Percent Home School		2.9%	25.0%	1.8%	
Public High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year, drop out rate	33	2.0%	-17.1%	3.33%	
Public high school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1998-1999 school year	222	64.7%	4.0%	64.8%	65.6%
Individuals with Disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1999-2000 school year	820	155.27	1.0%	155.48	

Demographics	Number	Rate or Percent	State Rate
Total Population - 1998 estimate	28,933		100.0%
Under 5 years old	1,527	5.3%	5.4%
5-17 years old	5,536	19.1%	18.0%
18-64 years old	17,869	61.8%	62.5%
65 years and over	4,001	13.8%	14.1%
Other age groupings:			
0-17 years old	7,063	24.4%	23.4%
0-19 years old	8,080	27.9%	26.2%
10-17 years old	3,573	12.3%	11.6%
18-24 years old	2,857	9.9%	8.8%
Race and ethnicity of children 0-19, 1999 estimated			
White	7,876	98.1%	98.8%
Black	12	0.2%	0.6%
American Indian	24	0.3%	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	32	0.4%	1.0%
Total	7,944	100.0%	100.0%
Total Hispanic	51	0.6%	1.0%

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indictor's definition for an explanation of the exact change(s).

Hancock County

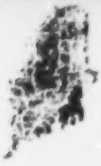


Photo by Peter Lindquist

Physical and Mental Health	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, SFY 2000	2,951	26.4%	-9.0%	29.1%	20.0%
Pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	42	3.8	26.8%	2.3	
General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	16	1.4	n/a	1.3	
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, as a percent of all live births, 1998	455	87.7%	3.3%	88.5%	82.5%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1998	37	7.1%	54.3%	5.8%	7.6%
Infant mortality rate; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average 1994-1998	2	4.5	40.6%	5.6	7.2
Child deaths (ages 1-14), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14	1.0	1.1	-36.5%	2.1	2.5
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	2.6	8.3	5.4%	5.7	7.5
Teen violent deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	1.8	5.7	-2.8%	4.3	5.8
Child and teen suicides (ages 10-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19	0.0	0.0	n/a	0.61	0.53
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1999; rate per 100,000 population	105	210.3	-12.3%	291.9	
Arrests of children, aged 10-17, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	313	59.3	6.4%	74.7	
Arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	7	1.3	-37.2%	1.1	4.1

Social and Economic Opportunity	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0 - 17 in Poverty, 1997	1,626	14.5%	-2.0%	14.9%	19.9%
Median household income, 1997	$33,397		-6.2%		$37,005
Children on TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), October 2000	469	4.2%	-9.8%	6.6%	
Children aged 0-17 receiving food stamps, October 2000	836	7.5%	-5.7%	12.3%	
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1999-2000 school year; as a percent of total public school enrollment					
Total Eligible (as % of total school enrollment)	**2,301**	28.7%	-4.6%	31.3%	
Free	1,685	21.0%	-2.6%	23.6%	
Reduced price	616	7.7%	-9.8%	7.7%	
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average,1999	1,510	5.3%	3.9%	4.1%	4.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; five-year average 1994-1998, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19	21	6.7	-2.3%	7.8	
Estimated livable wage based on a basic needs budget for a single parent, two-person family, 1999	$10.28				

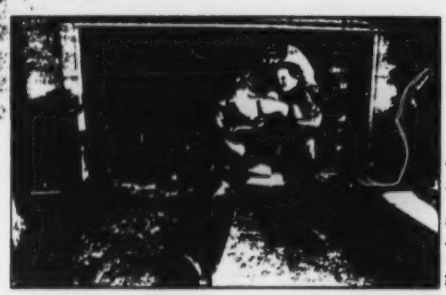
Hancock County

Education and Learning	Number	Rate or percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Public School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**8,011**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	5,749	71.8%		71.0%	
Grades 9-12	2,262	28.2%		29.0%	
Private School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**632**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	136	21.5%		45.4%	
Grades 9-12	496	78.5%		54.6%	
▲ Home Schooled students, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**198**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	157	79.3%		75.6%	
Grades 9-12	39	19.7%		24.4%	
Total Public, Private, Home School	8,841				
Percent Public		90.6%	-1.4%	90.9%	
Percent Private		7.1%	10.3%	7.3%	
Percent Home School		2.2%	39.5%	1.8%	
Public High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year, drop out rate	103	4.6%	13.2%	3.33%	
Public high school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1998-1999 school year	274	60.5%	8.5%	64.8%	65.6%
Individuals with Disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1999-2000 school year	1,608	186.05	7.3%	155.48	

Demographics	Number	Rate or Percent	State Rate
Total Population - 1998 estimate	49,932		100.0%
Under 5 years old	2,640	5.3%	5.4%
5-17 years old	8,525	17.1%	18.0%
18-64 years old	31,192	62.5%	62.5%
65 years and over	7,575	15.2%	14.1%
Other age groupings:			
0-17 years old	11,165	22.4%	23.4%
0-19 years old	12,430	24.9%	26.2%
10-17 years old	5,279	10.6%	11.6%
18-24 years old	4,031	8.1%	8.8%
Race and ethnicity of children 0-19, 1999 estimated			
White	12,060	98.7%	98.8%
Black	33	0.3%	0.6%
American Indian	49	0.4%	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	71	0.6%	1.0%
Total	12,213	100.0%	100.0%
Total Hispanic	136	1.1%	1.0%

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indictor's definition for an explanation of the exact change(s).

Kennebec County



Photos by Peter Lindquist

Physical and Mental Health	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, SFY 2000	8,344	30.8%	0.6%	29.1%	20.0%
Pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	69	2.5	-6.1%	2.3	
General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	41	1.5	n/a	1.3	
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, as a percent of all live births, 1998	1,054	88.2%	4.4%	88.5%	82.5%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1998	81	6.8%	36.0%	5.8%	7.6%
Infant mortality rate; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average 1994-1998	7	5.7	-8.1%	5.6	7.2
Child deaths (ages 1-14), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14	4.8	2.2	-15.6%	2.1	2.5
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	3.0	3.5	14.6%	5.7	7.5
Teen violent deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	2.6	3.0	16.8%	4.3	5.8
Child and teen suicides (ages 10-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19	0.4	0.23	-34.3%	0.61	0.53
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1999; rate per 100,000 population	289	250.9	60.6%	291.9	
Arrests of children, aged 10-17, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	1,020	74.8	-3.0%	74.7	
Arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	18	1.3	81.9%	1.1	4.1

Social and Economic Opportunity	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0 - 17 in Poverty, 1997	4,046	14.7%	-2.6%	14.9%	19.9%
Median household income, 1997	$35,559		6.2%		$37,005
Children on TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), October 2000	1,571	5.8%	-15.1%	6.6%	
Children aged 0-17 receiving food stamps, October 2000	3,464	12.8%	11.1%	12.3%	
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1999-2000 school year; as a percent of total public school enrollment					
Total Eligible (as % of total school enrollment)	**5,995**	30.8%	-1.7%	31.3%	
Free	4,548	23.3%	-3.1%	23.6%	
Reduced price	1,447	7.4%	2.9%	7.7%	
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average,1999	2,720	4.5%	-13.5%	4.1%	4.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; five-year average-1994-1998, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19	66	7.7	-5.1%	7.8	
Estimated livable wage based on a basic needs budget for a single parent, two-person family, 1999	$9.85				

Kennebec County

Education and Learning	Number	Rate or percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Public School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**19,493**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	14,115	72.4%		71.0%	
Grades 9-12	5,378	27.6%		29.0%	
Private School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**1,678**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	788	47.0%		45.4%	
Grades 9-12	890	53.0%		54.6%	
▲ Home Schooled students, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**360**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	267	74.2%		75.6%	
Grades 9-12	93	25.8%		24.4%	
Total Public, Private, Home School	21,531				
Percent Public		90.5%	-0.9%	90.9%	
Percent Private		7.8%	2.9%	7.3%	
Percent Home School		1.7%	55.2%	1.8%	
Public High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year, drop out rate	157	2.9%	-0.3%	3.33%	
Public high school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1998-1999 school year	769	68.7%	12.5%	64.8%	65.6%
Individuals with Disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1999-2000 school year	3,243	153.18	5.6%	155.48	

Demographics	Number	Rate or Percent	State Rate
Total Population - 1998 estimate	115,207		100.0%
Under 5 years old	5,934	5.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	21,181	18.4%	18.0%
18-64 years old	72,002	62.5%	62.5%
65 years and over	16,090	14.0%	14.1%
Other age groupings:			
0-17 years old	27,115	23.5%	23.4%
0-19 years old	30,778	26.7%	26.2%
10-17 years old	13,630	11.8%	11.6%
18-24 years old	10,703	9.3%	8.8%
Race and ethnicity of children 0-19, 1999 estimated			
White	29,932	98.5%	98.8%
Black	98	0.3%	0.6%
American Indian	105	0.3%	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	267	0.9%	1.0%
Total	30,402	100.0%	100.0%
Total Hispanic	246	0.8%	1.0%

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indictor's definition for an explanation of the exact change(s).

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Knox County

Photo by S.A. Ready

Physical and Mental Health	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, SFY 2000	2,342	27.3%	-4.6%	29.1%	20.0%
Pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	13	1.5	-31.7%	2.3	
General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	13	1.5	n/a	1.3	
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, as a percent of all live births, 1998	328	87.2%	-2.0%	88.5%	82.5%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1998	19	5.1%	-3.8%	5.8%	7.6%
Infant mortality rate; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average 1994-1998	2	5.6	-6.7%	5.6	7.2
Child deaths (ages 1-14), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14	1.0	1.5	1.4%	2.1	2.5
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	1.4	6.0	-23.4%	5.7	7.5
Teen violent deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	0.8	3.5	-43.7%	4.3	5.8
Child and teen suicides (ages 10-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19	0.0	0.0	n/a	0.61	0.53
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1999; rate per 100,000 population	122	322.4	4.3%	291.9	
Arrests of children, aged 10-17, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	444	106.8	2.3%	74.7	
Arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	5	1.2	146.0%	1.1	4.1

Social and Economic Opportunity	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0 - 17 in Poverty, 1997	1,347	15.5%	-8.3%	14.9%	19.9%
Median household income, 1997	$33,478		8.3%		$37,005
Children on TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), October 2000	475	5.5%	-18.2%	6.6%	
Children aged 0-17 receiving food stamps, October 2000	883	10.3%	0.3%	12.3%	
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1999-2000 school year; as a percent of total public school enrollment					
Total Eligible (as % of total school enrollment)	**2,147**	38.2%	48.9%	31.3%	
Free	1,354	24.1%	28.3%	23.6%	
Reduced price	793	14.1%	105.4%	7.7%	
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1999	600	3.0%	-9.1%	4.1%	4.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; five-year average 1994-1998, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19	19	7.8	-6.6%	7.8	
Estimated livable wage based on a basic needs budget for a single parent, two-person family, 1999	$10.54				

Knox County

Education and Learning	Number	Rate or percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Public School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**5,617**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	4,105	73.1%		71.0%	
Grades 9-12	1,512	26.9%		29.0%	
Private School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**358**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	316	88.3%		45.4%	
Grades 9-12	42	11.7%		54.6%	
▲ Home Schooled students, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**111**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	81	73.0%		75.6%	
Grades 9-12	30	27.0%		24.4%	
Total Public, Private, Home School	6,086				
Percent Public		92.3%	-1.9%	90.9%	
Percent Private		5.9%	17.6%	7.3%	
Percent Home School		1.8%	108.5%	1.8%	
Public High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year, drop out rate	43	2.9%	17.8%	3.33%	
Public high school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1998-1999 school year	211	64.1%	0.4%	64.8%	65.6%
Individuals with Disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1999-2000 school year	788	131.88	7.9%	155.48	

Demographics	Number	Rate or Percent	State Rate
Total Population - 1998 estimate	37,847		100.0%
Under 5 years old	1,975	5.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	6,608	17.5%	18.0%
18-64 years old	22,853	60.4%	62.5%
65 years and over	6,411	16.9%	14.1%
Other age groupings:			
0-17 years old	8,583	22.7%	23.4%
0-19 years old	9,387	24.8%	26.2%
10-17 years old	4,158	11.0%	11.6%
18-24 years old	2,505	6.6%	8.8%
Race and ethnicity of children 0-19, 1999 estimated			
White	9,292	99.0%	98.8%
Black	19	0.2%	0.6%
American Indian	35	0.4%	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	39	0.4%	1.0%
Total	9,385	100.0%	100.0%
Total Hispanic	77	0.8%	1.0%

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indictor's definition for an explanation of the exact change(s).

Lincoln County

Photo by JoAnne Erving

Physical and Mental Health	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, SFY 2000	1,721	23.6%	-0.2%	29.1%	20.0%
Pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	22	3.0	52.2%	2.3	
General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	12	1.6	n/a	1.3	
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, as a percent of all live births, 1998	267	84.0%	-3.8%	88.5%	82.5%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1998	19	6.0%	1.7%	5.8%	7.6%
Infant mortality rate; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average 1994-1998	1	4.5	2.3%	5.6	7.2
Child deaths (ages 1-14), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14	0.6	1.0	51.4%	2.1	2.5
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	1.6	7.7	-11.6%	5.7	7.5
Teen violent deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	1.2	5.8	-14.8%	4.3	5.8
Child and teen suicides (ages 10-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19	0.4	0.91	-1.1%	0.61	0.53
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1999; rate per 100,000 population	48	150.9	-0.7%	291.9	
Arrests of children, aged 10-17, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	138	37.1	39.4%	74.7	
Arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	1	0.3	1.0%	1.1	4.1

Social and Economic Opportunity	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0 - 17 in Poverty, 1997	1,117	15.3%	8.5%	14.9%	19.9%
Median household income, 1997	$35,696		7.3%		$37,005
Children on TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), October 2000	333	4.6%	-18.8%	6.6%	
Children aged 0-17 receiving food stamps, October 2000	706	9.7%	7.6%	12.3%	
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1999-2000 school year; as a percent of total public school enrollment					
Total Eligible (as % of total school enrollment)	**1,316**	25.6%	8.3%	31.3%	
Free	956	18.6%	-7.7%	23.6%	
Reduced price	360	7.0%	-10.0%	7.7%	
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average,1999	520	2.9%	-14.7%	4.1%	4.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; five-year average-1994-1998, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19	17	8.0	0.0%	7.8	
Estimated livable wage based on a basic needs budget for a single parent, two-person family, 1999	$10.15				

Lincoln County

Education and Learning	Number	Rate or percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Public School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**5,148**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	3,669	71.9%		71.0%	
Grades 9-12	1,449	28.1%		29.0%	
Private School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**657**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	130	19.8%		45.4%	
Grades 9-12	527	80.2%		54.6%	
▲ Home Schooled students, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**84**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	59	70.2%		75.6%	
Grades 9-12	25	29.8%		24.4%	
Total Public, Private, Home School	5,889				
Percent Public		87.4%	-0.5%	90.9%	
Percent Private		11.2%	10.7%	7.3%	
Percent Home School		1.4%	-31.1%	1.8%	
Public High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year, drop out rate	31	2.2%	9.3%	3.33%	
Public high school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1998-1999 school year	161	51.8%	-8.1%	64.8%	65.6%
Individuals with Disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1999-2000 school year	1,165	200.69	1.5%	155.48	

Demographics	Number	Rate or Percent	State Rate
Total Population - 1998 estimate	31,815		100.0%
Under 5 years old	1,580	5.0%	5.4%
5-17 years old	5,702	17.9%	18.0%
18-64 years old	18,733	58.9%	62.5%
65 years and over	5,800	18.2%	14.1%
Other age groupings:			
0-17 years old	7,282	22.9%	23.4%
0-19 years old	7,952	25.0%	26.2%
10-17 years old	3,719	11.7%	11.6%
18-24 years old	1,892	5.9%	8.8%
Race and ethnicity of children 0-19, 1999 estimated			
White	7,805	99.0%	98.8%
Black	15	0.2%	0.6%
American Indian	41	0.5%	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	24	0.3%	1.0%
Total	7,885	100.0%	100.0%
Total Hispanic	66	0.8%	1.0%

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indictor's definition for an explanation of the exact change(s).

Oxford County

Photo by: Peter Lindquist

Physical and Mental Health	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, SFY 2000	4,482	34.1%	9.4%	29.1	20.0%
Pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	23	1.7	-7.8%	2.3	
General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	10	0.8	n/a	1.3	
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, as a percent of all live births, 1998	488	87.9%	1.6%	88.5%	82.5%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1998	23	4.1%	-46.1%	5.8%	7.6%
Infant mortality rate; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average 1994-1998	2	3.9	-25.0%	5.6	7.2
Child deaths (ages 1-14), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14	2.4	2.3	21.6%	2.1	2.5
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	1.8	4.9	-10.3%	5.7	7.5
Teen violent deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	1.0	2.7	-17.0%	4.3	5.8
Child and teen suicides (ages 10-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19	0.2	0.26	n/a	0.61	0.53
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1999; rate per 100,000 population	115	214.3	-12.7%	291.9	
Arrests of children, aged 10-17, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	302	45.7	-15.1%	74.7	
Arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	6	0.9	20.7%	1.1	4.1

Social and Economic Opportunity	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0 - 17 in Poverty, 1997	2,313	17.4%	-8.4%	14.9%	19.9%
Median household income, 1997	$30,688		6.1%		$37,005
Children on TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), October 2000	1,151	8.8%	-0.8%	6.6%	
Children aged 0-17 receiving food stamps, October 2000	2,107	16.0%	10.1%	12.3%	
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1999-2000 school year; as a percent of total public school enrollment					
Total Eligible (as % of total school enrollment)	**4,109**	40.9%	-2.2%	31.3%	
Free	3,020	30.1%	-4.7%	23.6%	
Reduced price	1,089	10.8%	5.3%	7.7%	
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average,1999	1,770	6.7%	11.7%	4.1%	4.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; five-year average-1994-1998, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19	38	10.0	-0.5%	7.8	
Estimated livable wage based on a basic needs budget for a single parent, two-person family, 1999	$10.38				

Education and Learning	Number	Rate or percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Public School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**10,037**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	7,007	69.8%		71.0%	
Grades 9-12	3,030	30.2%		29.0%	
Private School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**1,343**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	292	21.7%		45.4%	
Grades 9-12	1,051	78.3%		54.6%	
▲ Home Schooled students, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**250**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	181	72.4%		75.6%	
Grades 9-12	69	27.6%		24.4%	
Total Public, Private, Home School	11,630				
Percent Public		86.3%	-0.6%	90.9%	
Percent Private		11.5%	2.7%	7.3%	
Percent Home School		2.1%	9.0%	1.8%	
Public High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year, drop out rate	106	3.6%	-13.9%	3.33%	
Public high school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1998-1999 school year	330	61.2%	8.5%	64.8%	65.6%
Individuals with Disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1999-2000 school year	1,720	151.14	-0.6%	155.48	

Demographics	Number	Rate or Percent	State Rate
Total Population - 1998 estimate	53,673		100.0%
Under 5 years old	2,978	5.5%	5.4%
5-17 years old	10,172	19.0%	18.0%
18-64 years old	32,130	59.9%	62.5%
65 years and over	8,393	15.6%	14.1%
Other age groupings:			
0-17 years old	13,150	24.5%	23.4%
0-19 years old	14,275	26.6%	26.2%
10-17 years old	6,605	12.3%	11.6%
18-24 years old	3,607	6.7%	8.8%
Race and ethnicity of children 0-19, 1999 estimated			
White	14,085	99.0%	98.8%
Black	41	0.3%	0.6%
American Indian	30	0.2%	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	70	0.5%	1.0%
Total	14,226	100.0%	100.0%
Total Hispanic	125	0.9%	1.0%

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indictor's definition for an explanation of the exact change(s).

Penobscot County

Photo by Rachel Churchill

Physical and Mental Health	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, SFY 2000	10,688	32.9%	1.7%	29.1%	20.0%
Pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	78	2.4	2.5%	2.3	
General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	45	1.4	n/a	1.3	
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, as a percent of all live births, 1998	1,280	82.4%	-6.9%	88.5%	82.5%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1998	81	5.2%	-8.8%	5.8%	7.6%
Infant mortality rate; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average 1994-1998	10	6.5	10.2%	5.6	7.2
Child deaths (ages 1-14), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14	7.6	2.9	-7.7%	2.1	2.5
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	6.0	5.3	7.2%	5.7	7.5
Teen violent deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	4.6	4.1	-15.2%	4.3	5.8
Child and teen suicides (ages 10-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19	2.6	1.21	30.1%	0.61	0.53
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1999; rate per 100,000 population	436	306.3	-0.9%	291.9	
Arrests of children, aged 10-17, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	1,200	73.1	-9.1%	74.7	
Arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	18	1.1	-3.7%	1.1	4.1

Social and Economic Opportunity	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0 - 17 in Poverty, 1997	5,486	16.4%	-14.1%	14.9%	19.9%
Median household income, 1997	$33,574		8.8%		$37,005
Children on TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), October 2000	2,812	8.7%	-11.3%	6.6%	
Children aged 0-17 receiving food stamps, October 2000	4,527	13.9%	5.8%	12.3%	
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1999-2000 school year; as a percent of total public school enrollment					
Total Eligible (as % of total school enrollment)	**7,774**	32.1%	-10.7%	31.3%	
Free	6,047	25.0%	-12.3%	23.6%	
Reduced price	1,727	7.1%	-4.7%	7.7%	
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1999	3,310	4.3%	-4.4%	4.1%	4.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; five-year average-1994-1998, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19	65	6.2	-4.5%	7.8	
Estimated livable wage based on a basic needs budget for a single parent, two-person family, 1999	$9.97				

Penobscot County

Education and Learning	Number	Rate or percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Public School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**24,187**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	16,545	68.4%		71.0%	
Grades 9-12	7,642	31.6%		29.0%	
Private School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**1,219**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	484	39.7%		45.4%	
Grades 9-12	735	60.3%		54.6%	
▲ Home Schooled students, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**473**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	371	78.4%		75.6%	
Grades 9-12	99	20.9%		24.4%	
Total Public, Private, Home School	25,879				
Percent Public	-	93.5%	-0.1%	90.9%	
Percent Private		4.7%	-2.3%	7.3%	
Percent Home School		1.8%	14.0%	1.8%	
Public High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year, drop out rate	216	2.9%	-5.9%	3.33%	
Public high school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1998-1999 school year	1,024	65.0%	2.0%	64.8%	65.6%
Individuals with Disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1999-2000 school year	3,774	148.55	1.6%	155.48	

Demographics	Number	Rate or Percent	State Rate
Total Population - 1998 estimate	142,323		100.0%
Under 5 years old	7,212	5.1%	5.4%
5-17 years old	25,254	17.7%	18.0%
18-64 years old	91,550	64.3%	62.5%
65 years and over	18,307	12.9%	14.1%
Other age groupings:			
0-17 years old	32,466	22.8%	23.4%
0-19 years old	37,563	26.4%	26.2%
10-17 years old	16,412	11.5%	11.6%
18-24 years old	15,761	11.1%	8.8%
Race and ethnicity of children 0-19, 1999 estimated			
White	36,804	97.4%	98.8%
Black	186	0.5%	0.6%
American Indian	430	1.1%	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	363	1.0%	1.0%
Total	37,783	100.0%	100.0%
Total Hispanic	284	0.8%	1.0%

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indictor's definition for an explanation of the exact change(s).

Piscataquis County

Photo by Marian Fowler

Physical and Mental Health	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, SFY 2000	1,513	34.2%	*1.5%*	29.1%	20.0%
Pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	8	1.8	*0.4%*	2.3	
General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	5	1.1	*n/a*	1.3	
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, as a percent of all live births, 1998	136	87.7%	*0.7%*	88.5%	82.5%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1998	13	8.4%	*42.4%*	5.8%	7.6%
Infant mortality rate; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average 1994-1998	2	11.6	*68.1%*	5.6	7.2
Child deaths (ages 1-14), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14	1.0	3.0	*26.8%*	2.1	2.5
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	0.6	4.4	*1.0%*	5.7	7.5
Teen violent deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	0.4	2.9	*1.1%*	4.3	5.8
Child and teen suicides (ages 10-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19	0.2	0.71	*0.0%*	0.61	0.53
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1999; rate per 100,000 population	36	196.9	*-9.8%*	291.9	
Arrests of children, aged 10-17, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	86	35.7	*-39.3%*	74.7	
Arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	8	3.3	*304.0%*	1.1	4.1

Social and Economic Opportunity	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0 - 17 in Poverty, 1997	850	19.1%	*-9.5%*	14.9%	19.9%
Median household income, 1997	$28,599		*7.8%*		$37,005
Children on TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), October 2000	282	6.4%	*-15.3%*	6.6%	
Children aged 0-17 receiving food stamps, October 2000	592	13.4%	*5.5%*	12.3%	
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1999-2000 school year; as a percent of total public school enrollment					
Total Eligible (as % of total school enrollment)	**1,548**	53.8%	*4.8%*	31.3%	
Free	1,158	40.2%	*6.8%*	23.6%	
Reduced price	390	13.5%	*-0.5%*	7.7%	
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1999	590	7.1%	*9.2%*	4.1%	4.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; five-year average-1994-1998, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19	13	9.3	*9.7%*	7.8	
Estimated livable wage based on a basic needs budget for a single parent, two-person family, 1999	$9.92				

Piscataquis County

Education and Learning	Number	Rate or percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Public School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**2,880**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	2,122	73.7%		71.0%	
Grades 9-12	758	26.3%		29.0%	
Private School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**497**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	0	0.0%		45.4%	
Grades 9-12	497	100.0%		54.6%	
▲ Home Schooled students, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**77**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	54	70.1%		75.6%	
Grades 9-12	23	29.9%		24.4%	
Total Public, Private, Home School	3,454				
Percent Public		83.4%	-1.6%	90.9%	
Percent Private		14.4%	7.9%	7.3%	
Percent Home School		2.2%	14.6%	1.8%	
Public High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year, drop out rate	22	2.9%	-27.7%	3.33%	
Public high school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1998-1999 school year	113	69.3%	1.9%	64.8%	65.6%
Individuals with Disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1999-2000 school year	389	115.19	-3.5%	155.48	

Demographics	Number	Rate or Percent	State Rate
Total Population - 1998 estimate	18,282		100.0%
Under 5 years old	854	4.7%	5.4%
5-17 years old	3,575	19.6%	18.0%
18-64 years old	10,596	58.0%	62.5%
65 years and over	3,257	17.8%	14.1%
Other age groupings:			
0-17 years old	4,429	24.2%	23.4%
0-19 years old	4,823	26.4%	26.2%
10-17 years old	2,406	13.2%	11.6%
18-24 years old	1,146	6.3%	8.8%
Race and ethnicity of children 0-19, 1999 estimated			
White	4,660	98.6%	98.8%
Black	15	0.3%	0.6%
American Indian	18	0.4%	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	33	0.7%	1.0%
Total	4,726	100.0%	100.0%
Total Hispanic	29	0.6%	1.0%

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indictor's definition for an explanation of the exact change(s).

Sagadahoc County

Photos by Peter Lindquist

Physical and Mental Health	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, SFY 2000	1,619	18.4%	-1.9%	29.1%	20.0%
Pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	17	1.9	-2.1%	2.3	
General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	11	1.3	n/a	1.3	
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, as a percent of all live births, 1998	369	87.9%	2.4%	88.5%	82.5%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1998	29	6.9%	50.0%	5.8%	7.6%
Infant mortality rate; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average 1994-1998	2	4.0	-31.0%	5.6	7.2
Child deaths (ages 1-14), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14	0.6	0.9	-23.7%	2.1	2.5
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	1.0	4.5	-30.5%	5.7	7.5
Teen violent deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	0.8	3.6	-22.1%	4.3	5.8
Child and teen suicides (ages 10-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19	0.4	0.83	-1.2%	0.61	0.53
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1999; rate per 100,000 population	166	464.0	28.3%	291.9	
Arrests of children, aged 10-17, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	301	73.0	13.3%	74.7	
Arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	1	0.2	-50.5%	1.1	4.1

Social and Economic Opportunity	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0 - 17 in Poverty, 1997	980	11.0%	-0.9%	14.9%	19.9%
Median household income, 1997	$39,991		7.4%		$37,005
Children on TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), October 2000	367	4.2%	-29.8%	6.6%	
Children aged 0-17 receiving food stamps, October 2000	750	8.5%	-4.0%	12.3%	
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1999-2000 school year; as a percent of total public school enrollment					
Total Eligible (as % of total school enrollment)	**1,411**	21.1%	5.1%	31.3%	
Free	967	14.5%	0.4%	23.6%	
Reduced price	444	6.6%	11.2%	7.7%	
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1999	500	3.0%	-6.3%	4.1%	4.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; five-year average 1994-1998, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19	14	6.1	-4.9%	7.8	
Estimated livable wage based on a basic needs budget for a single parent, two-person family, 1999	$12.75				

Sagadahoc County

Education and Learning	Number	Rate or percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Public School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**6,677**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	4,627	69.3%		71.0%	
Grades 9-12	2,050	30.7%		29.0%	
Private School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**249**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	8	3.2%		45.4%	
Grades 9-12	241	96.8%		54.6%	
▲ Home Schooled students, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**156**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	125	80.1%		75.6%	
Grades 9-12	31	19.9%		24.4%	
Total Public, Private, Home School	7,082				
Percent Public		94.3%	-0.4%	90.9%	
Percent Private		3.5%	1.5%	7.3%	
Percent Home School		2.2%	14.5%	1.8%	
Public High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year, drop out rate	85	4.2%	15.7%	3.33%	
Public high school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1998-1999 school year	271	67.1%	33.6%	64.8%	65.6%
Individuals with Disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1999-2000 school year	1,374	198.38	3.4%	155.48	

Demographics	Number	Rate or Percent	State Rate
Total Population - 1998 estimate	35,779		100.0%
Under 5 years old	2,236	6.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	6,546	18.3%	18.0%
18-64 years old	22,691	63.4%	62.5%
65 years and over	4,306	12.0%	14.1%
Other age groupings:			
0-17 years old	8,782	24.5%	23.4%
0-19 years old	9,631	26.9%	26.2%
10-17 years old	4,125	11.5%	11.6%
18-24 years old	2,908	8.1%	8.8%
Race and ethnicity of children 0-19, 1999 estimated			
White	9,368	97.2%	98.8%
Black	128	1.3%	0.6%
American Indian	19	0.2%	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	118	1.2%	1.0%
Total	9,633	100.0%	100.0%
Total Hispanic	154	1.6%	1.0%

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indictor's definition for an explanation of the exact change(s).

Somerset County

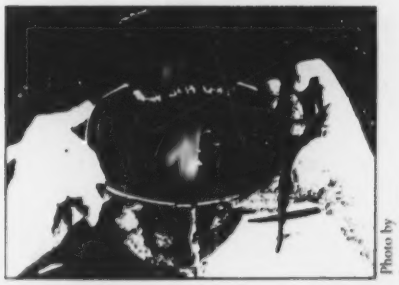

Photo by JoAnne Ewing

Physical and Mental Health	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, SFY 2000	4,906	36.3%	-2.3%	29.1%	20.0%
Pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	28	2.1	19.7%	2.3	
General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	11	0.8	n/a	1.3	
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, as a percent of all live births, 1998	497	84.0%	1.3%	88.5%	82.5%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1998	41	6.9%	-5.5%	5.8%	7.6%
Infant mortality rate; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average 1994-1998	3	5.7	-16.2%	5.6	7.2
Child deaths (ages 1-14), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14	3.8	3.7	36.2%	2.1	2.5
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	4.0	10.4	-6.4%	5.7	7.5
Teen violent deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	3.2	8.3	4.8%	4.3	5.8
Child and teen suicides (ages 10-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19	0.6	0.75	-2.6%	0.61	0.53
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1999; rate per 100,000 population	233	444.8	12.2%	291.9	
Arrests of children, aged 10-17, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	517	73.6	37.8%	74.7	
Arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	12	1.7	-30.2%	1.1	4.1

Social and Economic Opportunity	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0 - 17 in Poverty, 1997	2,806	20.6%	-9.3%	14.9%	19.9%
Median household income, 1997	$28,300		6.6%		$37,005
Children on TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), October 2000	988	7.3%	-17.6%	6.6%	
Children aged 0-17 receiving food stamps, October 2000	2,466	18.2%	1.3%	12.3%	
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1999-2000 school year; as a percent of total public school enrollment					
Total Eligible (as % of total school enrollment)	**3,994**	47.3%	-0.1%	31.3%	
Free	3,084	36.5%	-0.9%	23.6%	
Reduced price	910	10.8%	3.0%	7.7%	
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average,1999	1,920	7.4%	0.0%	4.1%	4.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; five-year average-1994-1998, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19	39	10.2	-5.2%	7.8	
Estimated livable wage based on a basic needs budget for a single parent, two-person family, 1999	$9.36				

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Somerset County

Education and Learning	Number	Rate or percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Public School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**8,443**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	5,851	69.3%		71.0%	
Grades 9-12	2,592	30.7%		29.0%	
Private School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**757**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	162	21.4%		45.4%	
Grades 9-12	595	78.6%		54.6%	
▲ Home Schooled students, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**218**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	175	80.3%		75.6%	
Grades 9-12	43	19.7%		24.4%	
Total Public, Private, Home School	9,418				
Percent Public		89.6%	-0.2%	90.9%	
Percent Private		8.0%	-0.2%	7.3%	
Percent Home School		2.3%	8.3%	1.8%	
Public High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year, drop out rate	82	3.2%	-17.9%	3.33%	
Public high school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1998-1999 school year	316	56.9%	23.0%	64.8%	65.6%
Individuals with Disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1999-2000 school year	1,754	190.65	6.2%	155.48	

Demographics	Number	Rate or Percent	State Rate
Total Population - 1998 estimate	52,380		100.0%
Under 5 years old	2,826	5.4%	5.4%
5-17 years old	10,696	20.4%	18.0%
18-64 years old	32,101	61.3%	62.5%
65 years and over	6,757	12.9%	14.1%
Other age groupings:			
0-17 years old	13,522	25.8%	23.4%
0-19 years old	14,829	28.3%	26.2%
10-17 years old	7,029	13.4%	11.6%
18-24 years old	4,091	7.8%	8.8%
Race and ethnicity of children 0-19, 1999 estimated			
White	14,540	98.9%	98.8%
Black	46	0.3%	0.6%
American Indian	63	0.4%	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	56	0.4%	1.0%
Total	14,705	100.0%	100.0%
Total Hispanic	98	0.7%	1.0%

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indictor's definition for an explanation of the exact change(s).

Waldo County

Photo by: Norma Hill

Physical and Mental Health	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, SFY 2000	2,774	30.0%	-1.7%	29.1%	20.0%
Pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	16	1.7	-4.2%	2.3	
General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	7	0.8	n/a	1.3	
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, as a percent of all live births, 1998	311	83.4%	-5.9%	88.5%	82.5%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1998	19	5.1%	-31.1%	5.8%	7.6%
Infant mortality rate; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average 1994-1998	1	3.6	80.0%	5.6	7.2
Child deaths (ages 1-14), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14	1.2	1.7	-14.3%	2.1	2.5
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	2.4	9.1	7.6%	5.7	7.5
Teen violent deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	1.8	6.8	10.9%	4.3	5.8
Child and teen suicides (ages 10-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19	0.4	0.73	-1.4%	0.61	0.53
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1999; rate per 100,000 population	73	200.2	-9.9%	291.9	
Arrests of children, aged 10-17, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	136	28.7	-16.1%	74.7	
Arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	1	0.2	n/a	1.1	4.1

Social and Economic Opportunity	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0 - 17 in Poverty, 1997	1,820	19.5%	-12.2%	14.9%	19.9%
Median household income, 1997	$29,812		7.8%		$37,005
Children on TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), October 2000	568	6.1%	-22.5%	6.6%	
Children aged 0-17 receiving food stamps, October 2000	1,300	14.0%	3.8%	12.3%	
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1999-2000 school year; as a percent of total public school enrollment					
Total Eligible (as % of total school enrollment)	**2,409**	41.9%	-5.1%	31.3%	
Free	1,927	33.5%	-4.4%	23.6%	
Reduced price	482	8.4%	-7.7%	7.7%	
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1999	950	4.4%	-15.4%	4.1%	4.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; five-year average-1994-1998, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19	26	9.9	-5.9%	7.8	
Estimated livable wage based on a basic needs budget for a single parent, two-person family, 1999	$11.81				

Waldo County

Education and Learning	Number	Rate or percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Public School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**5,753**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	4,287	74.5%		71.0%	
Grades 9-12	1,466	25.5%		29.0%	
Private School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**20**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	20	100.0%		45.4%	
Grades 9-12	0	0.0%		54.6%	
▲ Home Schooled students, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**177**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	129	72.9%		75.6%	
Grades 9-12	48	27.1%		24.4%	
Total Public, Private, Home School	5,950				
Percent Public		96.7%	-0.5%	90.9%	
Percent Private		0.3%	5.8%	7.3%	
Percent Home School		3.0%	19.5%	1.8%	
Public High school dropouts. 1998-1999 school year, drop out rate	65	4.4%	22.2%	3.33%	
Public high school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1998-1999 school year	187	66.6%	13.8%	64.8%	65.6%
Individuals with Disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1999-2000 school year	1,005	174.09	1.8%	155.48	

Demographics	Number	Rate or Percent	State Rate
Total Population - 1998 estimate	36,465		100.0%
Under 5 years old	2,004	5.5%	5.4%
5-17 years old	7,256	19.9%	18.0%
18-64 years old	22,455	61.6%	62.5%
65 years and over	4,750	13.0%	14.1%
Other age groupings:			
0-17 years old	9,260	25.4%	23.4%
0-19 years old	10,177	27.9%	26.2%
10-17 years old	4,732	13.0%	11.6%
18-24 years old	2,739	7.5%	8.8%
Race and ethnicity of children 0-19, 1999 estimated			
White	10,075	99.0%	98.8%
Black	24	0.2%	0.6%
American Indian	40	0.4%	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	36	0.4%	1.0%
Total	10,175	100.0%	100.0%
Total Hispanic	103	1.0%	1.0%

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indictor's definition for an explanation of the exact change(s).

Washington County

Photo by: Peter Lindquist

Physical and Mental Health	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, SFY 2000	3,892	45.9%	1.9%	29.1%	20.0%
Pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	13	1.5	-30.2%	2.3	
General practice dentists: full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	10	1.2	n/a	1.3	
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, as a percent of all live births, 1998	294	81.9%	0.6%	88.5%	82.5%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1998	17	4.7%	27.0%	5.8%	7.6%
Infant mortality rate; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average 1994-1998	2	5.8	65.7%	5.6	7.2
Child deaths (ages 1-14), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14	2.8	4.2	-32.6%	2.1	2.5
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	2.6	9.8	-13.0%	5.7	7.5
Teen violent deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	2.4	9.0	-7.3%	4.3	5.8
Child and teen suicides (ages 10-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19	0.6	1.11	0.0%	0.61	0.53
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1999; rate per 100,000 population	110	309.8	37.7%	291.9	
Arrests of children, aged 10-17, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	215	47.9	13.4%	74.7	
Arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	2	0.4	0.7%	1.1	4.1

Social and Economic Opportunity	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0 - 17 in Poverty, 1997	2,106	24.5%	-8.9%	14.9%	19.9%
Median household income, 1997	$25,673		4.0%		$37,005
Children on TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), October 2000	647	7.6%	-6.4%	6.6%	
Children aged 0-17 receiving food stamps, October 2000	1,452	17.1%	8.7%	12.3%	
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1999-2000 school year; as a percent of total public school enrollment					
Total Eligible (as % of total school enrollment)	**2,805**	52.7%	1.6%	31.3%	
Free	2,203	41.4%	3.2%	23.6%	
Reduced price	602	11.3%	-4.1%	7.7%	
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average,1999	1,470	8.8%	-6.4%	4.1%	4.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; five-year average-1994-1998, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19	21	8.0	-5.6%	7.8	
Estimated livable wage based on a basic needs budget for a single parent, two-person family, 1999	$9.54				

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Washington County

Education and Learning	Number	Rate or percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Public School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**5,319**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	3,878	72.9%		71.0%	
Grades 9-12	1,441	27.1%		29.0%	
Private School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**430**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	114	26.5%		45.4%	
Grades 9-12	316	73.5%		54.6%	
▲ Home Schooled students, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**122**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	87	71.3%		75.6%	
Grades 9-12	35	28.7%		24.4%	
Total Public, Private, Home School	5,871				
Percent Public		90.6%	-0.6%	90.9%	
Percent Private		7.3%	0.5%	7.3%	
Percent Home School		2.1%	34.2%	1.8%	
Public High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year, drop out rate	59	4.0%	6.9%	3.33%	
Public high school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1998-1999 school year	203	61.1%	3.1%	64.8%	65.6%
Individuals with Disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1999-2000 school year	998	173.60	0.8%	155.48	

Demographics	Number	Rate or Percent	State Rate
Total Population - 1998 estimate	35,502		100.0%
Under 5 years old	1,714	4.8%	5.4%
5-17 years old	6,758	19.0%	18.0%
18-64 years old	21,264	59.9%	62.5%
65 years and over	5,766	16.2%	14.1%
Other age groupings:			
0-17 years old	8,472	23.9%	23.4%
0-19 years old	9,438	26.6%	26.2%
10-17 years old	4,488	12.6%	11.6%
18-24 years old	2,848	8.0%	8.8%
Race and ethnicity of children 0-19, 1999 estimated			
White	8,667	93.4%	98.8%
Black	25	0.3%	0.6%
American Indian	563	6.1%	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	24	0.3%	1.0%
Total	9,279	100.0%	100.0%
Total Hispanic	68	0.7%	1.0%

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indictor's definition for an explanation of the exact change(s).

York County

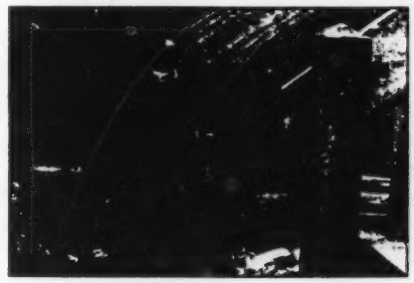

Photo by: Pam Plourde

Physical and Mental Health	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, SFY 2000	8,951	21.1%	-0.9%	29.1%	20.0%
Pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	63	1.5	14.8%	2.3	
General practice dentists; full time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1998	47	1.1	n/a	1.3	
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, as a percent of all live births, 1998	1,932	92.4%	5.0%	88.5%	82.5%
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1998	97	4.6%	-28.1%	5.8%	7.6%
Infant mortality rate; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average 1994-1998	13	6.3	-6.0%	5.6	7.2
Child deaths (ages 1-14), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14	6.2	1.8	-13.2%	2.1	2.5
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	5.6	4.9	-5.6%	5.7	7.5
Teen violent deaths (ages 15-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19	4.4	3.9	-13.9%	4.3	5.8
Child and teen suicides (ages 10-19), five year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19	0.6	0.25	-26.5%	0.61	0.53
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1999; rate per 100,000 population	576	328.8	-21.4%	291.9	
Arrests of children, aged 10-17, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	1,680	81.3	-13.9%	74.7	
Arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons, 1999, rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17	16	0.8	-33.6%	1.1	4.1

Social and Economic Opportunity	Number	Rate or Percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Children aged 0 - 17 in Poverty, 1997	4,875	11.3%	-5.0%	14.9%	19.9%
Median household income, 1997	$39,288		3.7%		$37,005
Children on TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), October 2000	2,360	5.6%	-15.0%	6.6%	
Children aged 0-17 receiving food stamps, October 2000	3,949	9.3%	-0.4%	12.3%	
School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 1999-2000 school year; as a percent of total public school enrollment					
Total Eligible (as % of total school enrollment)	**7,350**	24.2%	-3.9%	31.3%	
Free	5,320	17.5%	-3.0%	23.6%	
Reduced price	2,030	6.7%	-6.2%	7.7%	
Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average,1999	2,790	2.9%	-6.5%	4.1%	4.2%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; five-year average 1994-1998, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19	96	8.2	1.4%	7.8	
Estimated livable wage based on a basic needs budget for a single parent, two-person family, 1999	$12.41				

Education and Learning	Number	Rate or percent	Change from last book	State Rate	National Rate
Public School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**30,374**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	22,847	75.2%		71.0%	
Grades 9-12	7,527	24.8%		29.0%	
Private School Fall enrollment, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**2,728**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	1,367	50.1%		45.4%	
Grades 9-12	1,361	49.9%		54.6%	
▲ Home Schooled students, 1999-2000 School Year					
Total	**549**			100.0%	
Grades K-8	412	75.0%		75.6%	
Grades 9-12	135	24.6%		24.4%	
Total Public, Private, Home School	33,651				
Percent Public		90.3%	-0.5%	90.9%	
Percent Private		8.1%	3.7%	7.3%	
Percent Home School		1.6%	13.4%	1.8%	
Public High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year, drop out rate	269	3.1%	14.1%	3.33%	
Public high school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1998-1999 school year	1,127	56.4%	9.2%	64.8%	65.6%
Individuals with Disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools, 1999-2000 school year	5,505	166.30	1.6%	155.48	

Demographics	Number	Rate or Percent	State Rate
Total Population - 1998 estimate	175,165		100.0%
Under 5 years old	10,042	5.7%	5.4%
5-17 years old	32,458	18.5%	18.0%
18-64 years old	108,936	62.2%	62.5%
65 years and over	23,729	13.5%	14.1%
Other age groupings:			
0-17 years old	42,500	24.3%	23.4%
0-19 years old	46,590	26.6%	26.2%
10-17 years old	20,670	11.8%	11.6%
18-24 years old	13,418	7.7%	8.8%
Race and ethnicity of children 0-19, 1999 estimated			
White	45,849	97.9%	98.8%
Black	263	0.6%	0.6%
American Indian	105	0.2%	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	615	1.3%	1.0%
Total	46,832	100.0%	100.0%
Total Hispanic	491	1.0%	1.0%

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book. Please see each indictor's definition for an explanation of the exact change(s).

Definitions and Sources of Data

Alcohol-related license suspensions for drivers under age 21; rate per 1,000 licensed drivers under age 21, 1999.

Number of license suspensions for drivers under age 21 with a blood alcohol count of .02 or greater during 1999. Population data used in the denominator to calculate the rate is the total number of licensed drivers under age 21 in 1999.

Source: Maine Bureau of Highway Safety.

See also: OUI arrests for drivers under age 21.

Alcohol use

See: Alcohol-related license suspensions for drivers under age 21; Children aged 0-14 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers; OUI arrests for drivers under age 21; High school students reporting alcohol use within past 30 days; Youth aged 15-19 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers.

Arrests of children aged 10-17, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17.

Total number of arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes including manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, vandalism, possession of a weapon, prostitution, sex offenses, drug and alcohol related offenses, violation of liquor laws, driving under the influence, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and curfew and loitering law violations. The annual arrest data counts all arrests of youth for offenses during calendar year 1999, including repeated offenses by the same individual. Population data used in the denominators to calculate rates are 1998 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports, 1999.

Arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17.

Total number of arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons including: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; does not include other assaults. The annual arrest data count all arrests of youth for crimes against persons during calendar year 1996, including repeated offenses by the same individual. Population data used in the denominators to calculate rates are 1998 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics. The national rate represents 1997 data.

Source: Maine Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports, 1999; 1997 national rate from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-being, 2000.*

Bilingual Education

See: Children with limited English proficiency.

Births to married teenaged mothers as a percent of total live births, 1998.

The percent of total live births to married women under age 20 in calendar year 1998. Births are reported by the mother's place of residence at the time of birth.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

See also: Teen pregnancy rate.

Births to single teenaged mothers as a percent of total live births, 1998.

The percent of total live births to unmarried women under age 20 in calendar year 1998. Births are reported by the mother's place of residence at the time of birth.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

See also: Teen pregnancy rate.

Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school, five-year average (1994-1998); rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19.

Births to unmarried females aged 10 through 19 who have either not completed high school and are still in school, or who have dropped out of school. The data reflect the mother's place of residence at the time of birth. They are averaged over a five-year period (1994-1998) to smooth out annual fluctuations. Population data used in the denominators to calculate the rates are based on estimates for 1994-1998 developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Special tabulations by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

See also: Teen pregnancy rate.

Child abuse

See: Requests for child abuse and neglect services; Substantiated child abuse and neglect victims.

Child and teen suicides (ages 10-19), five-year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 10-19.

Deaths of children aged 10 through 19 for which suicide was listed as the cause. The data are reported by the child's place of residence, not the place of death. Data were averaged over a five-year period (1994-1998) to smooth out annual fluctuations and to protect confidentiality. Population data used in the denominators to calculate the rates are based on estimates for 1994-1998 developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Special tabulations by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics; 1998 national rate from National Center for Health Statistics.

See also: High school students reporting at least one suicide attempt in the last year.

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Child Care

See: Children served through child care subsidies: Number of licensed child care providers; Head Start Program.

Child deaths (ages 1-14), five-year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14.

Deaths from all causes to children from ages 1 through 14. The data are reported by the child's place of residence, not the place of death. Data were averaged over a five-year period (1994-1998) to smooth out annual fluctuations. Population data used in the denominators to calculate rates are based on estimates for 1994-1998 developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Special tabulations by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics; 1997 national rate from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-being, 2000.*

See also: Infant mortality; Child and Teen Suicides; Teen deaths; Teen violent deaths.

Child support enforcement, cases with collection, FY 1999*.

The number of families with children for which the state child support enforcement agency successfully collected child support payments due, as a percent of the total number of families on the agency's caseload during fiscal year 1999.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, *Twenty-Third Annual Report to Congress*. Data are available on-line:
http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cse/rpt/99rcport/index.html#table2

**Note: Percent change reported is percent change from 1998 data, not from the last (2000) KIDS COUNT Data Book which reported 1996 data.*

Children aged 0-14 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-14.

The number of individual children aged birth through 14 using services provided by Maine alcohol and drug abuse treatment facilities that receive state funding, serve the Driver Education Evaluation Program population, dispense methadone, or seek Medicaid reimbursement for substance abuse services during calendar year 1999. Population data used in the denominators to calculate rates are 1998 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Treatment Data System (TDS), Office of Substance Abuse, Maine Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse Services.

See also: Alcohol-related license suspensions for drivers under age 21; Children aged 0-14 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers; OUI arrests for drivers under age 21; High school students reporting: alcohol use within past 30 days; use of inhalants at any time during their life; marijuana use within past 30 days; use of any form of cocaine within past 30 days.

Children aged 0-17 in Department of Human Services care or custody, December 2000; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17.

Children ordered into Department of Human Services custody as a result of a child protection hearing where the child is found to be in jeopardy, a juvenile hearing where it would be contrary to the child's health and welfare to remain in the care of custody of his parents, or a divorce and/or custody hearing where neither parent has been found able to provide a home in the best interest of the child. Children come into the Department's care when parents or other legal guardians place them voluntarily in that care as part of that parent's short-term plan to resume full care of the children. Population data used in the denominators to calculate rates are 1998 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Child and Family Services.

Children aged 0-17 in poverty, 1997.

The estimated number and percent of children, aged 0-17, that are living in poverty. Data are reported by county. The Census Bureau now produces yearly estimates of median income and poverty at the state, county, and school district levels through its Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series. These estimates are modeled from combined census estimates, current population surveys (CPS), and other administrative and economic data. In 1997, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was $16,400. For a given year, income and poverty data are actually collected in March of the following year. Therefore, data on poverty status in 1997 reflect income received during 1997 and living arrangements in March 1998.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program. Data are available on-line:
http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html

See also: Children under age 5 in poverty; Children in low-income families;

Children aged 0-17 living in homeless or emergency shelters, July, 2000; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17.

Individual children aged birth through 17 staying in one of Maine's homeless or emergency shelters during July of 2000, with or without other family members. This number may include children whose primary residence is out of state. It is also important to note that not all of the state's homeless or emergency shelters admit children. Population data used in the denominator to calculate the rate are 1998 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine State Housing Authority.

Children aged 0-17 on TANF in October, 2000.

The total number of children aged birth through 17 who were receiving Temporary Aid to Needy Families in October 2000. TANF is the program that replaced AFDC in 1998. Population data used in the denominators to calculate percents are 1998 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Family Independence.

Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid, SFY 2000.

The estimated number of individual children aged birth through 17 eligible for Medicaid reimbursement during state fiscal year 2000. The data are reported by the child's county of residence at the time the eligibility was determined. Population data used in the denominators to calculate percents are 1998 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Medical Services. 1999 National rate from U.S. Census Bureau report "*Health Insurance Coverage: 1999.*" Data are available on-line: http://www.census.gov/hhes/hlthins/hlthin99/dtable6.html

Children aged 0-17 receiving Food Stamp benefits in October, 2000.

Total number of children aged birth through 17 who were receiving Food Stamp benefits in October 2000. Population data used in the denominators to calculate percents are 1998 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Family Independence.

Children aged 19 and under in motor vehicle crashes with personal injury, as a percent of all children in motor vehicle crashes, 1999.

All children aged birth through 19 injured in any type of motor vehicle accident, regardless of whether or not the youth was driving the vehicle, as a percent of all children in motor vehicle crashes during calendar year 1999.

Source: Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health, Maine Injury Prevention Program.

● Children in low-income families, three-year average, 1997-1999.

The number of children aged 0-17 who live in families with incomes less than twice the federal poverty threshold (< 200% of poverty). The rate is calculated as a percent of all children 0-17. In 1999, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four was $17,029. Thus, "low-income" represents income of less than $34,058 for a family of four. The figures shown here represent a three-year average of data from 1997-1999. For a given year, income and poverty data are actually collected in March of the following year. Therefore, data on poverty status in 1999 reflect income received during 1999 and living arrangements in March 2000. Rates are calculated using Census population estimates.

Source: Special tabulations for KIDS COUNT by the Population Reference Bureau using data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1998 through 2000. For the table of 1999 poverty thresholds, see: http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh99.html

Children in single-parent families, three-year average, 1996-1998.

The estimated percent of related children aged birth through 17 who live in families headed by a male or female person without a spouse present in the home. Related children include the family head's children by birth, marriage or adoption, as well as other persons aged 0-17, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head. Children aged 0-17 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household are not included in this count. Rate is calculated using census population estimates.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1996 through 1998 as shown in the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being, 2000.*

● Children served through child care subsidies, SFY 2000.

The number of children served through TANF child care, slots, and vouchers, during State Fiscal Year 2000 (July 1, 1999 – June 30, 2000). Children up to age 12 are eligible for subsidized child care if their parents are working or in education training, and have incomes at or below 85% of the state median income. The rate is calculated as a percent of all eligible children. The state estimate of children eligible (60,900) represents 1999 data.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Division of Contracted Community Services; state eligibility data from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "*Access to Child Care for Low-Income Working Families*" (October, 1999). Eligibility data are available on-line: http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/news/cctable.htm

● Children under age 5 in poverty, 1997.

The estimated number and percent of children under age 5 that are living in poverty. Data are reported by county. The Census Bureau now produces yearly estimates of median income and poverty at the state, county, and school district levels through its Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series. These estimates are modeled from combined census estimates, current population surveys (CPS), and other administrative and economic data. In 1997, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was $16,400. For a given year, income and poverty data are actually collected in March of the following year. Therefore, data on poverty status in 1997 reflect income received during 1997 and living arrangements in March 1998.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program. Data are available on-line at: http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html

Children with disabilities,

See: Individuals with disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education.

● New indicator

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Children with limited English proficiency attending school, 1999-2000 school year, rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public schools.

Children attending public school in Maine who are determined at the start of the school year to be limited in their ability to use English because it is not their native language. Population data used in the denominator to calculate the rate are the total number of children enrolled in public school during the 1999-2000 school year.

Source: *Data Collection Report on Language Minority Children*, Maine Department of Education, Special Projects Leadership Team, 2000.

For more information on language minority children, see: http://janus.state.me.us/education/esl/homepage.htm

See also: Race and ethnicity of children aged 0-19; Children aged 5-17 who do not speak English at home.

Children without health insurance, five-year average, 1995-1999*.

The estimated percent of related children aged birth through 17 who are not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance, including Medicaid. Related children include a household head's children by birth, marriage or adoption, as well as any other person aged 0-17, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the household head. Children aged 0-17 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household are not included in this count.

Rates are calculated using Census population estimates. Five-year averages are calculated to smooth out annual fluctuations due to small sample sizes.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1996 through 2000.

**Note: The figures shown here represent five-year averages of data from 1995-1999. For any given year, health insurance data are actually collected in March of the following year. Previous KIDS COUNT Data Books reported by the date of collection, rather than the year the data represent. We have changed the reporting this year to follow changes in the Census Bureau's reporting protocol.*

See also: Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid; Low-income uninsured children.

Chlamydia cases, 10-19 year-olds, 1999; rate per 100,000 10-19 year-olds.

Reported cases of chlamydia among Maine children and adolescents aged 10 through 19 during calendar year 1999 as a percent of total 10-19 year-olds. Population data used in the denominator to calculate the rate are 1998 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health, HIV/STD Program.

See also: Gonorrhea cases, 10-19 year-olds; Sexually active high school students who reported using a condom during last intercourse.

Core mental health professionals, 1999; rate per 1,000 persons.

Total number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, marriage and family counselors, and psychiatric nurse specialists registered with the Maine Department of Professional and Financial Regulation. This number does not indicate how many core mental health professionals provide services to children. Data include all professionals living in Maine and licensed as Active with the State of Maine as of May, 1999. They were used for a survey of mental health providers issued by the Maine Ambulatory Care Commission in January, 2000. Since professionals living out of state were eliminated, this doesn't count any professionals living in New Hampshire who may be serving clients in Maine. These figures are an approximation and may have changed over time. Rate is calculated using 1998 population estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Tabulation by Maine Ambulatory Care Coalition based on data from the Maine Department of Professional and Financial Regulation, received in May of 1999.

Crime

See: Arrests of children aged 10-17; Arrests of children aged 10-17 for crimes against persons.

Dentists

See: General practice dentists.

Domestic assaults reported to police, 1999; rate per 100,000 population.

Assaults reported to the police which were perpetrated by family or household members who are or were married or living together in a romantic relationship, natural parents of the same child (whether or not the couple ever lived together) or other adult family members related by blood or marriage. These are not unduplicated counts, and may include numerous assaults affecting the same individuals. These numbers also do not indicate the presence of minor children in households where the assaults occurred. Population data used in the denominators to calculate rates are 1998 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports, 1999.

Drug abuse

See: Alcohol-related license suspensions for drivers under age 21; Children aged 0-14 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers; OUI arrests for drivers under age 21; High school students reporting: alcohol use within past 30 days; use of inhalants at any time during their life; marijuana use within past 30 days; use of any form of cocaine within past 30 days.

Education

See: Children with limited English proficiency attending school; Children with disabilities; High school completions; High school dropouts; High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school; Home-schooled students; Private school enrollment; Public school enrollment.

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Estimated livable wage based on a basic needs budget for a single parent, three-person family, 1999.

The estimated hourly wage required in order to meet basic expenses for a single parent, three-person family in 1999. Data are reported by county. The 1999 basic needs budgets and livable wages were calculated by the Maine Center for Economic Policy, and can be found in their report "Getting By in 1999: Basic needs and livable wages in Maine." The report provides monthly basic needs budgets for households of various family sizes, by both county and key urban areas. These budgets are based on eight expenditure categories: food, housing, telephone, health care, transportation, child care, clothing/household goods, and personal care. The livable wage was determined by calculating the hourly wage necessary to meet these basic needs expenditures. The estimated statewide average livable wage for a single parent family of three comes to over 200% of the federal poverty level.

Source: *Getting By in 1999: Basic needs and livable wages in Maine.* November, 1999. Maine Center for Economic Policy. Report is available on-line: http://www.mecep.org/getby/index.htm

See also: Jobs that pay a livable wage.

▲ Families headed by mothers receiving child support or alimony, three-year average, 1996-1998*.

The estimated percent of families headed by a woman with no spouse present and with one or more own children aged birth through 17 receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. Includes those receiving partial payment as well as those receiving full payment. There may be no child support award in place for many of these families. Own children include the family head's children by birth, marriage or adoption.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1997 through 1999, as published in the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-being, 2000.*

**Note: The figures shown here represent a three year average of data from 1996 through 1998. For any given year, income data are actually collected in March of the following year. Previous KIDS COUNT Data Books reported by the date of collection, rather than the year the data represent. We have changed the reporting this year to follow changes in the Census Bureau's reporting protocol.*

▲ Previous KIDS COUNT Data Books reported five-year averages.

See also: Child support enforcement, cases with collection.

General practice dentists, full-time equivalent rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1998.

Full-time equivalent licensed dentists in active general practice as of January 1, 1998. One full-time equivalent equals 40 hours of work per week. This number does not indicate how many dentists provide services to children. Population data used in the denominators to calculate rates are 1998 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics, Maine Cooperative Health Manpower Resource Inventory.

Gonorrhea cases, 10-19 year-olds, 1999; rate per 100,000 10-19 year-olds.

Reported cases of gonorrhea among Maine children and adolescents aged 10 through 19 during calendar year 1999 as a percent of total 10-19 year-olds. Population data used in the denominator to calculate the rate are 1998 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health, HIV/STD Program

See also: Chlamydia cases, 10-19 year-olds; Sexually active high school students who reported using a condom during last intercourse.

Head Start Program, SFY 2000

Total number of state and federally funded children in Head Start program throughout the state of Maine. Head Start provides comprehensive child development and supportive services to low income preschool children and their families. Eligible children were estimated as the number of children under age 5 in poverty. We used this number as the denominator because of the ongoing expansion of Early Head Start throughout the state. Unmet need was calculated by subtracting the number of funded children from the estimate of eligible children. No percent change from previously reported data was calculated because: a) no data were reported in the 2000 Maine KIDS COUNT Data book; and b) data reported in the 1999 Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book used a different formula for estimating eligibility and unmet need.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Division of Contracted Community Services.

Health insurance

See: Children without health insurance; Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid; Low-income uninsured children.

High school completions, 1998-1999; as a percent of all 17 year-olds.

Total number of high school diplomas granted during the 1998-1999 school year, excluding persons completing General Equivalency Development (GED) Certificates or receiving diplomas granted through adult education centers. Population data used to calculate the percent are 1998 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information. Data are available on-line:
http://janus.state.me.us/education/enroll/grads/grad.htm

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book.

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High school dropouts, 1998-1999 school year.

Any person who has withdrawn or been expelled from high school before graduation or completion of a program of studies and who has not enrolled in another educational institution or program. Each local educational unit submits a dropout report to the Department of Education as of the last day of school, counting all students who dropped out during the previous calendar year. ▲ This year, data presented on the State of Maine page represent public school graduates only (previous data books included "selected private schools with at least 60% publicly funded students" in the state total, following reporting processes of the Maine DOE). As in the past, data on individual County pages represent public school graduates only. The dropout rates are calculated as a percent of all students enrolled as reported on the EF-M-35 Year End Report. To see a comparison of the percents of public versus selected private school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, refer to the Education and Learning table on page 19.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information. Data are available on-line:
http://janus.state.me.us/education/enroll/dropouts/drop.htm
1999 National rate from the National Center for Education Statistics.
See also: Percent of teens aged 16-19 who are high school dropouts; Percent of teens aged 16-19 not attending school and not working.

High school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 1998-1999 school year.

High school graduates (including regular diploma, other diploma, or certificate of completion during the previous school year or subsequent summer school) who intend to or are enrolled full or part time in post-secondary education, according to a survey administered by the local educational unit and submitted in the fall following graduation. Data presented on the State of Maine page and individual County pages represent public school graduates only. The rate is calculated as a percent of total public high school graduates in the state. To see a comparison of the percents of public versus private school graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, refer to the Education and Learning table on page 19. The 1998 national rate reports the percentage of high school completers aged 16-24 who were enrolled in any post-secondary education institution the October after completing high school. Because of the difference in age ranges represented by County and State versus National data, please exercise caution in making comparisons.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information. Data are available on-line:
http://janus.state.me.us/education/enroll/grads/grad.htm
1998 National rate from U.S. Department of Education, *The Condition of Education 2000*. Data available on-line:
http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2000/coe2000/section3/s_table32_1.html

High school students reporting:

• alcohol use within past 30 days, 1997*

Percent of high school students responding to the spring 1997 Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey who indicated that they had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days.

• marijuana use within past 30 days, 1997*

Percent of high school students responding to the spring 1997 Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey who indicated that they had used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days.

• cigarette smoking within past 30 days, 1997*

Percent of high school students responding to the spring 1997 Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey who indicated that they had smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days.

• use of any form of cocaine within past 30 days, 1997*

Percent of high school students responding to the spring 1997 Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey who indicated that they had used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during the past 30 days.

• use of inhalants at any time during their life, 1997*

Percent of high school students responding to the spring 1997 Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey who indicated that they had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paint or spray to get high during their life.

• at least one suicide attempt in the last year, 1997*

Percent of high school students responding to the spring 1997 Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey who indicated that they actually attempted suicide one or more times during the previous 12 months.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Bureau of Instruction, *1997 Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report*. Data are available on-line:
http://janus.state.me.us/education/hiv/yrbs.htm; 1997 National rate from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance - Center for Disease Control, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Adolescent and School Health. Data are available on-line:
http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/MMWRFile/ss4703.htm

**Note: 1999 Maine Data were collected, but were unable to be weighted due to limitations of the sample. We chose to report the more valid estimates from 1997 in this year's Data Book. The YRBS will be administered again in 2001.*

▲ Home-schooled students, 1999-2000 school year.

The number of students approved for home schooling for the 1999-2000 school year as reported to the Maine Department of Education by school superintendents.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information. Data are available on-line:
http://janus.state.me.us/education/enroll/enrlfacts.htm

▲ *Note: Previous Data Books reported annual averages; this year, DOE has begun collecting the data by school-year.*

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book.

● Hospital discharges of children aged 0-19 for attempted suicide, 1999; rate per 1,000 children.

The number of hospital discharges of children aged 0-19 with a principal diagnosis of an injury, and an E Code categorizing the cause of injury as suicide/self-inflicted (E950.0 – E959). This group of E Codes categorize the method of suicide/self-inflicted injury. In 1999, the 143 suicide attempts in Maine included the following methods: poisoning (by drugs, alcohol, other solid/liquid substances, gases & vapors); suffocation; firearm; cutting/piercing; falls (jumping from a high place); crashing of motor vehicle; and other causes (specified, unspecified, or late effects). Population data used in the denominator are 1998 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Health Data Organization, special data run.

Hospital discharges of children aged 0-19 for mental health or substance abuse diagnoses, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19.

The number of hospital discharges of children aged 0-19 with a principal diagnosis of mental disease/disorder (MDC 19), alcohol/drug use or alcohol/drug induced organic mental disorders (MDC 20). These data count hospitalizations, not individual children. Population data used in the denominator are 1998 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Health Data Organization, special data run.

Individuals with disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education, 1999-2000 school year; rate per 1,000 students enrolled in public and private schools.

The number of students enrolled in schools and individual education programs in Maine who are aged 3 through 21 and have disabilities requiring the provision of special education services. The count is taken as of December 1 of the school year and reflects special education enrollment on that one date. The child count is completed by school administrative units, approved state operated/state supported school and Child Development Services sites. Chapter 101, Special Education Regulations, identifies the following categories of disabilities: mental retardation, hard of hearing, deaf, speech and language impairment, visual impairment, behavioral impairment, orthopedic impairment, other health impairment, learning disability, deaf/blind, multihandicapped, preschool non-categorical, autism, and traumatic brain injury. Population data used in the denominator to calculate the rate are the total number of children enrolled in public and private school during the 1999-2000 school year

Source: Maine Department of Education, Office of Special Services. Data are available on-line:
http://www.mecite.doe.k12.me.us/speceddata/1999Data/exceptionality.htm

Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, five-year average, 1994-1998.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age in comparison to live births occurring during the same time period. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death. They are averaged over a five-year period (1994-1998) to smooth out annual fluctuations. Population data used in the denominators to calculate rates are based on birth records filed with the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics; 1998 national rate from Center for Disease Control the National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 48, No. 11. *Deaths: Final Data for 1998.* Report is available on-line:
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvs48_11.pdf

Jobs that pay a livable wage, 1999.

The percentage of all jobs in Maine that paid what the Maine Economic Growth Council considers to be an annual livable wage for a family of two (assuming a single wage-earner) for calendar year 1999. This measure considers a livable wage to be 185% of the federal poverty threshold for a family of two. The 1999 poverty threshold for a family of two was $10,869. Therefore, a livable wage (1.85 x $10,869) amounted to an annual salary of $20,108 for a family of two. Reported here is the percent of jobs that paid at least $20,108 per year.

Source: Maine Development Foundation analysis based on Maine Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market Information Services, ES-2-2, Covered Employment and Wages Program; For the table of 1999 poverty thresholds, see:
http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh99.html

See also: Estimated livable wage based on a basic needs budget for a single parent, three-person family.

Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, as a percent of all live births, 1998.

Number of live births occurring in calendar year 1998 for which the mother began receiving prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy. Population data used in the denominators to calculate percents are based on birth records filed with the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics. This indicator is often used as a measure of access to prenatal care, or to primary care in general.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics; 1997 national rate from the National Center for Health Statistics, *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 1999.*

● New indicator

Low birthweight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds), as a percent of all live births, 1998.

Live births occurring in calendar year 1998 in which the newborn weighed less than 2500 grams, as a percent of total live births. Population data used in the denominators to calculate percents are based on birth records filed with the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics. **Explanatory note: Because of normal variation in birth weight, probability suggests that roughly 5% of all infants born will weigh less than 5.5 pounds.*

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics; 1998 national rate from Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, *Americas Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2000.* This report is available on-line: http://childstats.gov.

● Low-income uninsured children, three-year average, 1997-1999.

The number of children aged 0-17 who live in families with incomes less than twice the federal poverty threshold (< 200% of poverty) who lack health insurance. The rate is calculated as a percent of all low-income children. In 1999, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four was $17,029. Thus, "low-income" represents annual income of less than $34,058 for a family of four. The figures shown here represent a three-year average of data from 1997-1999. Rates are calculated using Census population estimates.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1998 through 2000. Data available on-line: http://www.census.gov/hhes/hlthins/liuc99.html

For the table of 1999 poverty thresholds, see: http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh99.html

See also: Children aged 0-17 participating in Medicaid; Children without health insurance.

Median household income, 1997.

Estimated median household income by county in Maine. The Census Bureau now produces yearly estimates of median income and poverty at the state, county, and school district levels through its Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series. These estimates are modeled from combined census estimates, current population surveys (CPS), and other administrative and economic data. For a given year, income data are actually collected in March of the following year. Therefore, income data collected for 1997 reflect income received during 1997 and living arrangements in March 1998. The median income is the dollar amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups - half with income above the median and half with income below it.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program. Data are available on-line: http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html

▲ Median income of families with children, three-year average, 1996-1998.

The estimated median annual income for families with related children aged birth through 17 living in the household. Related children include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons aged 0-17, such as nieces and nephews, who are related to the family head and living in the household. The median income is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups - half with income above the median and half with income below it. The figures shown represent an average of estimates from 1996 to 1998, based on surveys of a sample of Maine households. Rate is calculated using census population estimates. Three-year averages are used to smooth out annual fluctuations due to small sample size.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1997 through 1999, as published in the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-being, 2000.*

**Note: The figures shown here represent a three year average of data from 1996 through 1998. For any given year, income data are actually collected in March of the following year. Previous KIDS COUNT Data Books reported by the date of collection, rather than the year the data represent. We have changed the reporting this year to follow changes in the Census Bureau's reporting protocol.*

▲ Previous KIDS COUNT Data Books reported five-year averages.

See also: Median income; Children aged 0-17 in poverty; Children in low-income families.

● Number of licensed child care providers, as of December 2000

Number of child care centers and child care homes licensed in the state of Maine.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Division of Contracted Community Services

OUI arrests for drivers under age 21, rate per 1,000 licensed drivers under age 21, 1999.

Arrests of Maine drivers under age 21 for Operating Under the Influence (driving with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 percent by weight). OUI includes being under the influence of alcohol, a drug or drugs other than alcohol, or any combination of alcohol and one or more drugs other than alcohol. The blood alcohol concentration is measured as a percent by weight of alcohol in the blood.

Source: Maine Bureau of Highway Safety.

See also: Alcohol-related license suspensions for drivers under age 21.

▲ The indicator has changed from that used in last year's Data Book.

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Pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and Dos); rate per 1,000 children aged 0-19, 1998.

Licensed pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (allopaths and osteopaths) registered within the Maine Department of Professional and Financial Regulation. Physician licensure is carried about by two separate, autonomous boards of licensure, the Board of Licensure in Medicine for allopaths, and the Board of Osteopathic Licensure for osteopaths. For all physicians, the Health Manpower Resource Inventory is enclosed with the relicensure application and is returned on a voluntary basis by the licensee to the board. Inventories were conducted throughout 1997 and 1998 (allopathic physicians) and January 1998 (osteopathic physicians). Over-all in-state response rates were 97.1% for allopathic physicians and 95.1% for osteopathic physicians.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics, Maine Cooperative Health Manpower Resource Inventory.

Percent of teens aged 16-19 not attending school and not working, three-year average, 1996-1998.

Estimated percent of all teens aged 16 through 19 who are not enrolled in school full or part time, and not employed full or part time.

Source: Special tabulations of U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as published in the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-being, 2000.*

Percent of teens aged 16-19 who are high school dropouts, three-year average, 1996-1998.

A reflection of educational performance, this measure is based on the twelve-months Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education. For this indicator, a percentage is calculated based on nine months of data (September through May) for each year. Three-year averages were used to reduce fluctuation due to sampling error.

Source: Special tabulations of U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as published in the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-being, 2000.*

Population, 1998 estimated.

Numbers of individuals by age are estimated by extrapolating from the 1990 census, taking into account births, deaths, and net migration.

Source: Estimates prepared by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Poverty

See: Children aged 0-17 in poverty; Children under age 5 in poverty; Children in low-income families; Low-income uninsured children;

Prenatal Care

See: Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester.

Private school enrollment, Fall 1999.

Maine students enrolled in private schools as of October 1, as reported by the local educational unit. These numbers include publicly funded students enrolled in private schools.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information. Data are available on-line:
http://janus.state.me.us/education/enroll/enrlfacts.htm

Public school enrollment, Fall 1999.

Maine students enrolled in public schools as of October 1, as reported by the local educational unit.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information. Data are available on-line:
http://janus.state.me.us/education/enroll/enrlfacts.htm

Race and ethnicity of children aged 0-19, 1999 estimated.

Estimated numbers of children aged birth through 19 represented by the four mutually exclusive racial categories (White, Black, American Indian & Alaska Native, Asian & Pacific Islander). Also included this year is the total number of children of Hispanic origin, regardless of race. It is important to recognize that race (White, Black, American Indian & Alaska Native, Asian & Pacific Islander) and ethnicity (Hispanic v non-Hispanic) are separate and independent categories. Therefore, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race (although the Hispanic population is predominately White). Following is a listing of each of the categories used in our race and ethnicity tables along with an explanation of how they relate to the other categories.

TOTAL – All individuals in the population. This is equal to the sum of the White, Black, American Indian & Alaska Native, and Asian & Pacific Islander categories.

WHITE – All Whites, regardless of Hispanic origin.

BLACK – All Blacks, regardless of Hispanic origin.

AMERICAN INDIAN & ALASKA NATIVE – All individuals who are American Indian or Alaska Native (a category which includes Eskimos and Aleuts), regardless of Hispanic origin.

ASIAN & PACIFIC ISLANDER – All individuals who are Asian or Pacific Islander, regardless of Hispanic origin.

TOTAL HISPANIC – All Hispanics in the population, regardless of race. This category cannot be derived from any of the other categories, although it can be subtracted from TOTAL to get the total number of Non-Hispanics in the population, regardless of race.

Population data used in the denominator to calculate percents is the estimate of population from the U.S. Census Bureau, which differs slightly from that developed by Maine's Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine KIDS COUNT analysis of 1999 county data from U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 to 1999 Annual Time Series of County Population Estimates By Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin. Available on-line:
http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/co_casrh.html

Recipients of WIC benefits, 2000.

Number of individuals receiving WIC benefits during calendar year 1999. WIC (Women's, Infants' and Children's Supplemental Nutrition Program) provides specific nutritious foods and nutrition education to low income pregnant and breast feeding women, infants and children up to the age of five. Recipients must be at or below 185% of poverty and be at medical or nutritional risk.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, WIC Program, special data run.

Repeat teen pregnancies as a percent of total teen pregnancies, 1998.

The percent of females under age 20 who became pregnant during calendar year 1998 who had already been pregnant at least once before in their lives.

Source: Special tabulations by Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Requests for child abuse and neglect services, 1999.

Any written or verbal requests made during calendar year 1999 for Child Protective Services intervention in a family situation on behalf of a child in order to assess or resolve problems being presented. Cases are screened out when evidence of serious family problems or dysfunction was evident but the situation did not contain an allegation of abuse or neglect. Cases deemed appropriate for referral meet the standards contained in 22 MRSA, 4002 as defined under the definition for substantiated child abuse and neglect victims. Appropriate referrals not assigned due to lack of resources refers to the Department of Human Services' ability to respond to referrals of child abuse and neglect based on factors such as the number of caseworkers, the seriousness or complexity of cases receiving services and the availability of resources. Current staff resources are not sufficient for the Department to assign all of the referrals it receives for Child Protective Services. The allegations of these referrals warrant Child Protective Services intervention but are not assigned because the office has reached the upper limits of its capacity to investigate and assess.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Child and Family Services, Child Protective Services.

See also: Substantiated child abuse and neglect victims.

School children receiving subsidized school lunches, as percent of total public school enrollment, 1999-2000 school year.

The National School Lunch Program is a meal entitlement plan primarily funded through federal dollars. All elementary and junior high schools are required to participate in the program. In Maine, high schools have the option of participating. Children are eligible for free school lunches if their family income does not exceed 130% of the federal poverty level*. They are eligible for reduced price school lunches if their family income falls between 130% and 185% of the federal poverty level. Student eligibility for the program is a measure of change in the poverty status of children. Rates are calculated using 1999-2000 fall public school enrollment figures.

*The Federal Poverty Guidelines (often loosely referred to as the Federal Poverty Level, or FPL) are issued each year by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and are a simplification of the Census Bureau's Poverty Thresholds and are used for administrative purposes (such as eligibility in programs such as the National School Lunch Program). For more information on poverty guidelines, see: http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/00poverty.htm

Source: Maine Department of Education, School Nutrition Program. Data are available on-line:
http://thor.ddp.state.me.us/doe_sfsr/plsql/eddev.ed534.ed534_parameters

School enrollments,

See: Private school enrollment; Public school enrollment.

Sexually active high school students who reported using a condom during last intercourse, 1997*.

Percent of high school students responding to the spring 1997 Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey who indicated that they were sexually active and who said they used a condom during their most recent intercourse.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Bureau of Instruction, *1997 Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report*; 1997 National rate from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance - Center for Disease Control, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Adolescent and School Health. Report is available on-line:
http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/MMWRFile/ss4703.htm

**Note: 1999 Maine Data were collected, but were unweighted due to limitations of the sample. We chose to report the more reliable estimates from 1997 in this year's Data Book. The YRBS will be administered again in 2001.*

See also: Chlamydia cases, 10-19 year-olds; Gonorrhea cases, 10-19 year-olds.

Special needs,

See: Individuals with disabilities age 3-21 as reported to the Department of Education.

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State TANF and Food Stamp maximum benefit level as a percent of the Federal Poverty Level, 2000.

The percent of the 2000 Federal Poverty Guideline* for a one-parent family of three persons (one parent, two children) covered by current-year state TANF (Temporary Aid to Needy Families) and Food Stamp Benefits. For a family of three, the 2000 Federal Poverty Guideline was $14,150, or $1,179/month. In Maine, the TANF maximum monthly grant for a family of three is $461. Therefore, the TANF maximum is 40% of the federal poverty guideline. A family of three receiving $461 in TANF benefits would receive a maximum monthly Food Stamp benefit of $335. The combined benefit of $796 is 67.5% of the Federal Poverty Guideline for a family of three. *The Federal Poverty Guidelines (often loosely referred to as the Federal Poverty Level, or FPL) are issued each year by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and are a simplification of the Census Bureau's Poverty Thresholds and are used for administrative purposes.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Family Independence; Poverty Guidelines provided in the Federal Register, Vol. 65, No. 31, February 15, 2000, pp. 7555-7557. Guidelines are available on-line: http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/00poverty.htm

See also: Children aged 0-17 on TANF; Children aged 0-17 receiving Food Stamp Benefits.

Substantiated child abuse and neglect victims, 1999; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17.

The number of individual victims of child abuse and neglect in calendar year 1999 for whom assessment led to a finding of a threat to a child's health or welfare by physical, mental or emotional injury or impairment, sexual abuse or exploitation, deprivation of essential needs or lack of protection from these by a person responsible for the child (22 M.R.S.A. 4002).

These numbers are affected by the Department of Human Services' ability to respond to referrals of child abuse or neglect based on factors such as the number of caseworkers, the seriousness or complexity of the cases receiving services, and the availability of resources. Current staff resources are not sufficient for the Department to assign all of the referrals it receives.* ***The 1999 KIDS COUNT Data Book reported a duplicated count of child abuse and neglect victims and cannot be compared to figures presented here or in the 2000 KIDS COUNT Data Book.***

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Child and Family Services, Child Protective Services.

Suicide

See: Child and teen suicides; Hospital discharges of children aged 0-19 for attempted suicide

Teen deaths (ages 15-19), five-year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19.

The number of deaths from all causes to children aged 15 through 19. The data are reported by the child's place of residence, not the place of death. Data were averaged over a five-year period (1994-1998) to smooth out annual fluctuations. Population data used in the denominators to calculate the rates are based on estimates for 1994-1998 developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Special tabulations by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics; 1998 national data published in Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*, 2000. This report is available on-line: http://childstats.gov.

Teens aged 15-19 receiving services from family planning providers, SFY 2000; as a percent of all 15-19 year olds.

Unduplicated client counts of Maine teens, male and female, aged 15 through 19, who received services at family planning clinics between July 1, 1999 and June 30, 2000 (State Fiscal Year 2000). Such services include annual exams; contraceptive counseling and administration; breast and pelvic exams; pap smears; pregnancy testing; STD testing and treatment; and treatment of infections.

Source: Family Planning Association of Maine, Ahlers Data Reporting System, Unduplicated Client Counts by Age, Table FL-3A, Fiscal Year 2000.

Teen pregnancy, rate per 1,000 females aged 10-17, 1998.

All reported live births, induced abortions, and fetal deaths occurring to females aged 10 through 17 during calendar year 1998. Population data used in the denominators to calculate the rates are 1998 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics.

Teen violent deaths (ages 15-19), five-year average (1994-1998); rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19.

Deaths caused by homicide, suicide, and accidents to children aged 15 through 19. The data are reported by the child's place of residence, not the place where the death occurred. Data were averaged over a five-year period (1994-1998) to smooth out annual fluctuations. Population data used in the denominators to calculate the rates are estimates for 1994-1998 developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Special tabulations, Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics; 1997 national rate from Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-being, 2000.*

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Two-year-olds who were age-appropriately immunized, 1999.

Immunization rates are estimated from retrospective surveys of five-year-olds entering a representative sample of Maine schools each year. According to current state recommendations, two-year-olds should have had "4:3:1 Series Coverage"; that is, 4 doses of DTP (Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis) vaccine, 3 doses of Poliovirus vaccine, and 1 dose of MMR (Measles-Mumps-Rubella) vaccine. For a child to receive these immunizations, a minimum of 4 well-child visits to a health care professional is necessary. The national rate is derived from the National Immunization Survey (NIS), which provides state estimates of vaccination coverage levels among children ages 19 to 35 months. The national survey data were collected for calendar year 1999.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Immunization Program. National rate from the Center for Disease Control and Preventions, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, July 7, 200, 49, 585-9. National Immunization Survey, 1999. Data are available on-line:
http://www.cdc.gov/epo/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm4912a1.htm#tab1

Unemployed persons aged 16 and over, annual average, 1999.

The sum of the number of unemployed people aged 16 and over each month of the year 1999, divided by 12. Percent is the average number of people in the civilian labor force divided by the average number of unemployed people. Data are not seasonally adjusted. Persons are counted as unemployed if they do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior 4 weeks, and are currently available for work. People are considered employed if they did any work at all for pay or profit during the survey week. This includes all part-time and temporary work, as well as regular full-time year-round employment, and persons who worked 15 hours or more in a week without pay in a family-operated enterprise.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Labor Market Information Services, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS). "Civilian Labor Force for Maine and Counties, 1999. Data are derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS). Report is available on-line: http://janus.state.me.us/labor/lmis/reports/edrg/mecty99.html. National data referenced are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS). *Table 1: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over by region, division, and state, 1998-1999 annual averages.* Data are derived from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS). The report is available on-line:
http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/srgunc.t01.htm

Unemployed persons aged 16-19, annual average, 1999.

The estimated average percent of Maine 16 through 19 year-olds in the civilian labor force but not employed during calendar year 1999. This includes 16 through 19 year-olds still enrolled in school who also consider themselves to be in the labor force.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS). Data available on-line:
http://stats.bls.gov/laus/laustdem.pdf

Well child clinic visits by children aged 6 and under, SFY 2000*.

Total number of well child clinic visits provided statewide to children less than school-age by public health during the 2000 state fiscal year (July 1, 1999 – June 30, 2000). Data are based on visits, not individuals, so children who had more than one visit in the year are counted multiple times. A visit, however, may include more than one type of service, e.g. screening for lead poisoning and immunization. Services provided during well child visits may also include periodic preventive and diagnostic exams, hearing and vision screening, referral counseling, and some sick care.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health, Division of Community and Family Health.

**Note: Data on children who were seen by agency contracted Community Health Nursing Clinics were not available by the time we went to press. In previous versions of the Data Book, these data were part of the total clinic visit number. In order to make a valid comparison, this year we calculated the "percent change from last book" using data from both years on children under 6 only.*

Youth aged 15-19 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers, 1999; rate per 1,000 youth aged 15-19.

The number of youth aged 15 through 19 using services provided by Maine alcohol and drug abuse treatment facilities that receive state funding, serve the Driver Education Evaluation Program population, dispense methadone, or seek Medicaid reimbursement for substance abuse services during calendar year 1999. Population data used in the denominators to calculate rates are 1998 estimates developed by the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Source: Treatment Data System (TDS), Office of Substance Abuse, Maine Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse Services.

See also: Alcohol-related license suspensions for drivers under age 21; Children aged 0-14 using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers; OUI arrests for drivers under age 21; High school students reporting: alcohol use within past 30 days; use of inhalants at any time during their life; marijuana use within past 30 days; use of any form of cocaine within past 30 days.

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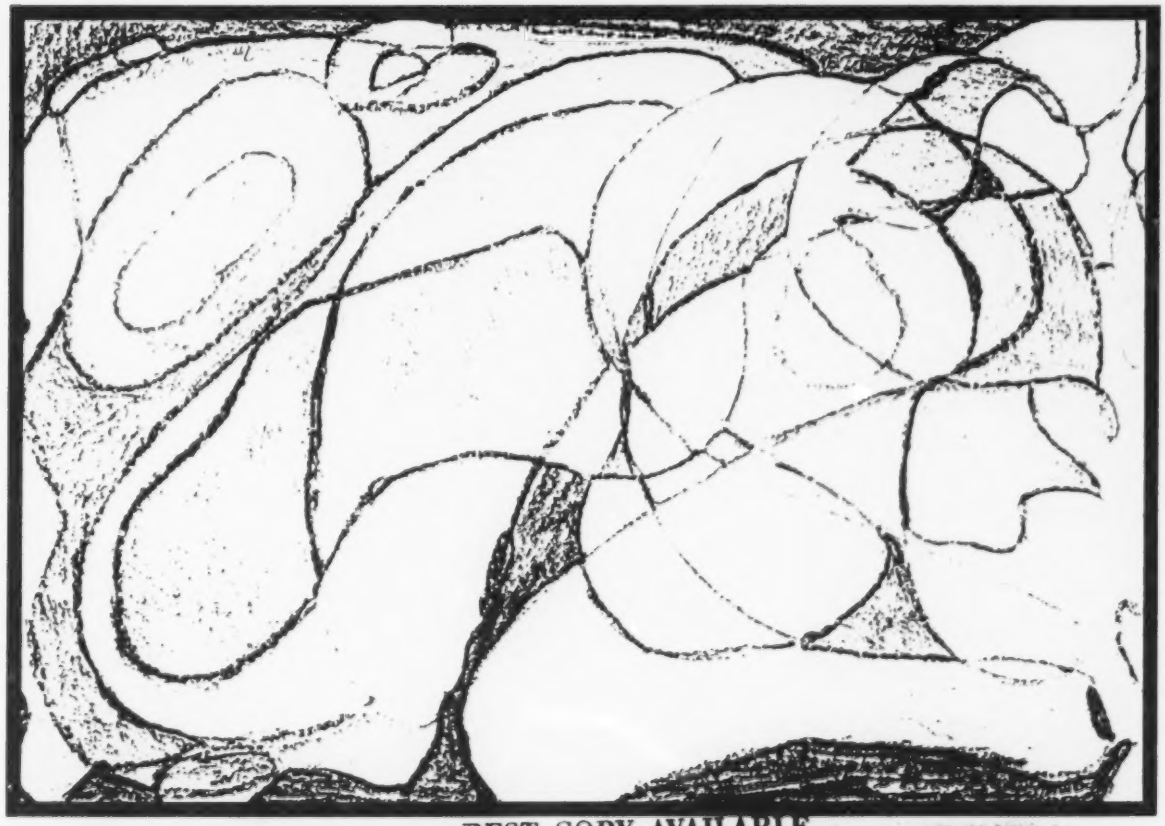

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